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THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP

SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT CONSIDERABLY ABATED—THE AFFAIR SAID TO HAVE BEEN MANAGED FOR PARTY EFFECT—THE HASTY ACTION OF THE HOUSE REGRETTED—HOW THE CLUE TO THE TESTIMONY WAS OBTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The excitement of yesterday over the disclosures concerning Gen. Belknap has abated considerably, and there is the usual reaction manifested in a depressed and gloomy state of feeling. There is with many people a decided change of sentiment, in one way or another. The correction of impressions made by such a shock, which are nearly always erroneous in many particulars, is rapidly taking place. The correction of information, the sifting of facts from fiction, will be a slower process. It may be said, in general terms, that, beyond the published testimony and the narrative of public proceedings, there is hardly an important fact in which the various reports agree. Some persons are only beginning to perceive the enormity of the offense, which they had failed to realize yesterday. With others there is now a disposition to judge less harshly. Others regret the hasty action of the House. This last feeling is found among the Democrats, many of whom are disgusted with Clymer's belittling of the solemn occasion by giving it a partisan application.

There is one fact in this connection which convicts Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins of unfair and miserable party management of the affair. The Republican members of the committee had no information of the disclosures, or of the testimony of Marsh, till after the meeting of the committee at which he first appeared. Mr. Danford and Mr. Bass were kept in the dark, as to all the developments, till the explosion was all prepared for. The excuse for this is made that the meeting was on the regular day fixed for the meeting of the committee, and it was supposed they would be present without notice. But the fact is the committee, though it had in the beginning of the session fixed upon certain days to meet, had had no regular meetings, and no member knew, without notice when there was to be any meeting. But Mr. Clymer should not, under any circumstances, have allowed the testimony of Marsh to be taken, since he knew its character beforehand, without having a Republican member present. There was no cross-examination, and if Gen. Belknap had denied that the story was true, and desired to make a defense, the testimony would not have been sufficient for a basis of yesterday's action. Mr. Bass and Mr. Danford were only informed of the situation day before yesterday, after Mr. Marsh had told his story.

The undisguised purpose of the Democrats, when they found what a sensation they could make, was to use the evidence in time to affect the New-Hampshire and Connecticut elections. There was no time, therefore, to wait for taking corroborating testimony from Evans and others shown to have information, or even to obtain with fullness of details the testimony of Marsh. Dates are almost entirely wanting. There is nothing whatever in the evidence to show that the Secretary knew anything of the beginning of the arrangement between Marsh and Mrs. Bowers. The evidence does not prove that he ever knew the source of the payments. The clue by which the committee got at the testimony of Marsh is explained in various ways, and many persons are anxious to claim the credit of the disclosure for their own advantage. The probable fact is that the committee had subpœnaed the persons named in the old publications. None of those called were expected to do any harm till Marsh was reached. Mrs. Belknap, as soon as she learned that he was coming, tried to break the force by the interview with Blackburn, and this exhibition of fear was used to her detriment, for it spurred the committee on to secure the testimony of Marsh at all hazards. All the preliminary efforts at arrangement increased the determination of the committee to find out what Marsh really knew. This is the explanation that is most credited, but as the whole affair was secretly conducted by the Democratic members there may be something in this respect still unknown.

THE SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

HOW IT CAME TO BE ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT—GEN. BELKNAP'S STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR—THE FULL GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE NOT MADE KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There has been an erroneous statement widely circulated that there was a conference between the President and Mr. Bristow, Senators Morton and Edmunds, and Mr. Chandler at the time Gen. Belknap's resignation was tendered and accepted. This is wholly false. From a conversation of the President himself to-day it seems that only Gen. Belknap and Mr. Chandler were present at the time. The President had just finished a short interview, in one of his private parlors, with Secretary Bristow, preparatory to going out to meet an engagement, when Secretaries Belknap and Chandler came in together. Secretary Belknap was very much excited and embarrassed. He said he had done the President a great wrong, and that the committee on the expenditures in his department had discovered a transaction which would disgrace him and hurt the party when they became public. He made some allusion to Mrs. Belknap's connection with the affair, and urged the acceptance immediately of his resignation, in order that the President might not be embarrassed by the disclosures. The President sent his private secretary to the office to write a letter of acceptance. When it was brought to him he was not satisfied with it and tore it up, and, using the window-sill for a table, wrote with his own hand the letter of acceptance which has been published. As Gen. Belknap and Secretary Chandler left the White House the Senators mentioned arrived, and had audience with the President. Secretary Bristow had called while the President was at breakfast, and without disclosing the details of the information, which had been given to him in the strictest confidence, he assured the President that very grave disclosures were about to be made against the head of the War Department, and advised that Mr. Bass, a Republican member of the committee whom the President knew, should be sent for immediately. The President rang for a servant to take the message to Mr. Bass, and Secretary Bristow at the same time went away. Before Mr. Bass arrived by appointment, at 12 o'clock, the resignation had been tendered and accepted. The President says he had no distinct information of the character of the offense from Secretary Belknap, but he seems to have supposed that it was some scandalous proceedings of less import. He would not have accepted the resignation had he known the full gravity of the offense. After the interview with Senator Morton, the President went to an artist's studio, and sat for an hour and a quarter for a portrait. The painter observed no change from the President's usual expression and composure. He returned to the White House, and at his meeting with Mr. Bass for the first time learned how grievously Gen. Belknap had wronged him and violated the public trust.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE—BELKNAP TO BE VISITED WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTION—AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF COUNSEL RETAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The action of the President in accepting Gen. Belknap's resignation is universally conceded to have been a mistake if the President had been fully informed of the affair when he wrote the letter. The President himself is understood to entertain this view. He should have refused to acknowledge the resignation in any manner, and dismissed the Secretary immediately from his office. The relations of Gen. Belknap to the impeachment case are, however, in no manner changed by the acceptance of his resignation. There can be no question that the act of resignation alone severed connection with the office. This is everywhere conceded, so that no legal complication arises from the President's action. The affair was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the President has directed the Attorney General to investigate the case, and take such action as the evidence and the law may demand. Gen. Belknap will therefore be visited with criminal prosecution to the extent of the law. This action retrieves sufficiently whatever error may have been made in accepting the resignation, since it shows that the moment the President became aware of the real nature of the crime he took the proper measures for its punishment. He is understood to have decided upon this course yesterday afternoon. The proceedings by the Attorney General will not conflict in any manner with the impeachment by the Senate, except that one case or the other will have to take precedence, since it would be unfair to compel Gen. Belknap to defend himself before the Senate and the courts at the same time. In fact, it would be quite impossible for him to do so. Probably the impeachment case will be first disposed of, and by that time the preparation for action in the courts will be fully completed. Gen. Belknap's counsel will be Jerry Black, ex-Senator Carpenter, and Montgomery Blair.

THE LATENESS OF THE DISCLOSURE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE OF THE CASE—THE ESSENTIAL FACTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KNOWN MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One of the most extraordinary features of the case is the lateness of the disclosure. It seems from what is learned now that even more than three years ago the contract between Evans and Marsh had been seen by other persons, and there is reason to believe it was brought to the attention of prominent officers in Washington. As to the kind of statement that may have been made to the President, there is no means of knowing, until the President himself chooses to explain them. Possibly he did not regard the source of information as worthy of credence, or else he took the same view as the people in the vicinity of Fort Sill have taken, where the current rumors, though they seem now to have been correct even in details, were regarded as too gross and improbable for belief. There is no doubt, however, that the Chairman of the Committee of the House on Military Affairs was last Winter placed in possession of the facts and the names of necessary witnesses to establish their truth. This, according to the report, became known to the Secretary of War, and Gen. Hazen, an officer of high character, who gave the information, was banished to the most distant command in the North-west as punishment for his indiscretion. As to the story of Capt. Robinson, and the other story of Col. Arms, they may or may not be true. Some of Robinson's statements do not at all agree with the facts established by the investigation, and many of the statements of Col. Arms are also impossible. There is probably, however, some foundation for the belief that the most high-handed proceedings have been taken in the case of persons who have tried to secure an investigation heretofore. The proof of such facts as these, together with the admitted receipt of the quarterly payments up to the present time, are consistent only with the belief of the Secretary that the payment of money was entirely innocent, or with the most brazen boldness, and the most unblushing and dastardly course of corruption that ever disgraced a public officer.

THE CASE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE—ORDER TAKEN IN THE PREMISES—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO RECEIVE THE RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Before the hour fixed for the assembling of Congress to-day, the galleries of the House and Senate were crowded with visitors, in anticipation of the preliminary steps in the impeachment of Gen. Belknap. It soon became apparent to those in the House galleries that no further proceedings would be had in that end of the Capitol, and many sought the Senate galleries, only to find admission impossible in consequence of the crowd already there. At precisely 1 o'clock the committee of the House, appointed to impeach Gen. Belknap, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms of the House, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and, after the usual formula, proceeded to impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the House of Representatives and all the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and demanded that the Senate should take order for the appearance of the accused. During the solemn arraignment the Senate Chamber was impressively still, and every word of the indictment was distinctly heard by the great audience. Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee, read the impeachment from manuscript, his nervousness manifesting itself in the trembling of the paper, as well as in the tremor in his voice. After the formal communication from the House Committee, the presiding officer of the Senate informed them that the Senate would take order in the premises. The House Committee returned to their Chamber, and the first formal act in the impeachment of the late Secretary of War was completed. The entire proceeding did not consume more than five minutes. The large audience remained in the galleries throughout the session of the Senate, in the hope that the High Court of Impeachment would be organized, or that the subject might be further discussed. Only once during the afternoon was the audience, which had remained in momentary expectation of some new phase in the impeachment proceedings, gratified by any allusion to it, and that was when Senator Edmunds arose and offered an order, which he had prepared while Mr. Frelinghuysen was speaking, directing a special committee of five Senators to be appointed, to whom should be referred the resolutions of impeachment and other matters connected therewith. The resolution was passed, the order made, and the proceedings went on. Mr. Ferry, President, before putting Mr. Cameron's motion, announced Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont; Mr. Conkling, of New-York; Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, the special committee of five authorized under the order presented by Mr. Edmunds.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The subject of the impeachment of the late Secretary of War came before the Senate to-day, when Mr. G. M. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared with the resolution passed by that body yesterday in regard to the impeachment, and notified the Senate of the appointment of a committee to impeach W. W. Belknap at the bar of the Senate. When the Chief Clerk of the House announced his message there was great commotion in the galleries and intense anxiety to hear every word upon the subject. In a few minutes the committee of the House of Representatives was announced at the main entrance of the Senate by Sergeant at Arms French. The committee—Messrs. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Robbins, of North Carolina; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Bass, of New-York, and Danford, of Ohio—having been recognized by Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, advanced to the space in front of the presiding officer arm in arm, and Mr. CLYMER said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of said William W. Belknap to answer to the same impeachment.

Mr. FERRY, President pro tem. of the Senate, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Senate will take order in the premises.

The committee then retired.

At a later stage of the proceedings of the Senate, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the resolutions from the House of Representatives in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, which were read, together with the statement of the committee above mentioned. Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following:

Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap be referred to a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he submitted this order in accordance with the usual custom, though he did not see why the matter should not go to one of the regular committees of the Senate. As it was the custom to have a select committee, he asked that the order be adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he was not familiar with the precedents, and inquired if the order submitted by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] was in accordance with them.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied in the affirmative. The order then was adopted, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the committee.

The President pro tem. soon afterward announced as the Select Committee to consider the resolutions of the House, Messrs. Edmunds of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey, Thurman of Ohio, and Stevenson of Kentucky.

On returning to the House, Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, made the following report:

In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to do, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was made, "Order shall be taken."

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE WORK OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE—CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS BEING PREPARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The members of the Judiciary Committee are finding fault with the unusual method adopted by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. The usual course is for the committee making the investigation to refer the evidence taken to the Committee on the Judiciary, to examine and decide whether the resolution of impeachment should be presented. Under such circumstances the Committee on the Judiciary also has the privilege, usually, of completing the investigation so far as may seem to them necessary. This point was discussed in the full meeting of the Committee of Investigation, and Mr. Clymer & Co. decided that, as they had made the discovery, they would not suffer themselves to be robbed of the fruits of it, and they deliberately departed from the precedents and presented the resolutions of impeachment, and directed the Committee on the Judiciary to draw up the articles on the evidence presented. Now this committee finds that further evidence is necessary, and it is conceded on all hands that, if Gen. Belknap pleads not guilty before the Court of Impeachment, he could not be convicted on the testimony thus far taken. A Subcommittee of the Judiciary, composed of Proctor Knott, Lynde of Wisconsin, and George F. Hoar, have been appointed to prepare the articles. They are to draw up twenty-one sets of articles, each containing three specifications, and to-morrow morning or Monday they will be reported to the full committee, when a selection from the different propositions will be made. The present purpose is to report the articles to the House on Monday. Gen. Belknap asked the Iowa delegation to meet him at his house last night, and they acceded to the request. He informed them that he desired the investigation to be thorough in every particular; that he would be prepared to meet it, and assured them it there was any wrong in the conduct of the War Department he had no personal knowledge of it. Without regard to what the General himself may have said, it is the decided impression of the Iowa members that his present and former wives led him into all the difficulty and disgrace which has come upon him.

INCIDENTS IN THE CASE.

THE SUCCESSORSHIP UNDER DISCUSSION—A REPORT DENIED—A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There has been considerable discussion concerning the successor of Gen. Belknap. No selection has been made, but it is reported that several names were discussed in Cabinet. It so they are not disclosed. Outside the Cabinet the name of Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been spoken of, and it is believed he could be prevailed upon to accept the position as a matter of duty.

There is a false report that Mr. Bass, night before last, told Mr. Conkling of the disclosure about to be made against Secretary Belknap, and that the latter went to the President that night and gave him the information. This would have been a breach of confidence with the committee on the part of Mr. Bass of which he is incapable. The House Committee on the Judiciary are unanimously of the opinion that the resignation of an officer does not remove him beyond the reach of an impeachment and trial by the Senate.

The old French arms investigation is now recalled by the evidence in the Fort Sill case. There was a mysterious woman in that investigation, who appeared to have made propositions to New-York parties to procure contracts for a consideration. She professed the power to secure anything she desired at the War Department. There was a great deal of difficulty in finding the witness, but finally a woman came before the committee and testified to general and unimportant affairs, and the impression was created that some woman had attempted to get money from the New-York contractors under false pretenses, and had really gained nothing. The next year after the investigation it became the current belief that the real woman in the case had been concealed. A Senator on the committee was named as authority for this story. It is now suggested that the same lady who disposed of trading posts dealt in guns for the French Army.

CALEB P. MARSH'S ANTECEDENTS.

HIS CAREER IN CINCINNATI—THE INTIMACY BETWEEN HIS WIFE AND THE PRESENT MRS. BELKNAP—HIS CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN WAR SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—C. P. Marsh, the man who gave evidence before the House Committee involving Secretary Belknap and family, was for many years a resident of this City. He was a member of the hardware manufacturing firm of Tyler, Davidson & Co., and withdrew from the firm during the war with $200,000 in cash. After withdrawing he, with his family, boarded some time at the Burnet House, then the most fashionable hotel of the city, and while there his wife became very intimate with Mrs. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap, and their intimacy continued for many years. During the war Marsh's name was connected with some disreputable schemes, prominent among which was that of Quartermaster Crane, who was court-martialed and dismissed from the service at Nashville on charges of corruption and fraud. In the examination of this case it was shown that Marsh had made large presents to Crane something in the same manner as in the present instance. Soon after this Marsh with his family, and accompanied by Mrs. Bowers, made a trip to Europe, where the whole party spent some time in traveling together. So far as is known here, he has been engaged in no active business since his withdrawal from the firm mentioned. Mrs. Belknap is almost a Cincinnatian, having been raised in Harrodsburg, Ky., and having spent some time here. Her wedding took place Dec. 11, 1873, at Harrodsburg, which was the home of her father, Dr. John A. Tomlinson, who died about twelve years ago. She had previously become the wife of Mr. Bowers, who was connected with the hardware house of E. G. Leonard, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers lived at the Burnet House during their stay in Cincinnati, and Mrs. Bowers, by her accomplishments and engaging manners, became a valued member of society. Her husband's health failing, she went with him to Cuba, where he died. It is said that at his death she obtained $20,000 on an insurance policy on his life. She had also other property, all of which she placed under the care of Hon. George H. Pendleton, who managed it so successfully that there was turned over to her the sum of $92,000, which she, it is supposed, continued to hold in her own right. It was supposed that a portion at least of this sum was invested for her by Marsh, and the theory is advanced that the payments by Marsh were supposed by Belknap to be the income from this investment. It is also stated that after their return from Europe, and the marriage of Mrs. Bowers with Secretary Belknap, a bitter quarrel arose between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, and it is supposed these developments are the result of this fact.

The firm of which Marsh was a member furnished large quantities of axes and other hardware to Government through Crain, the Quartermaster alluded to, and it was claimed that these contracts were procured by means of the bribes mentioned.

MR. MARSH'S START FOR MONTREAL.

HIS SINGULAR BEHAVIOR AT POUGHKEEPSIE—HE PURCHASES A TICKET FOR MONTREAL, BUT JUMPS FROM THE TRAIN AT PEEKSKILL—HIS SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3.—As the 4 o'clock train from Albany lay at the Grand Central Depot this afternoon, forty minutes ahead of the starting time, a stranger, with a sachel and shawl, or lap-robe, entered the passenger room, and securing a ticket for Montreal, stuck it in his hat, and commenced walking up and down with his head bowed as if in a deep study, and apparently waiting for the bell to strike which would open the doors for passengers to board the train. Suddenly the signal was given, the doors opened and the stranger hurried to the cars. As he was moving along, Detective Tilley stood watching him closely, and calling the conductor of the train said to him: "Do you see that man with sachel and shawl?" The conductor nodded his head. "That man," said the detective, "is Caleb Marsh, who turned up Belknap, the Secretary of War." Marsh, when he got on the platform, asked where the Montreal car was, and hastening into it put his baggage in the rack and engaged a berth. Just before the train reached Peekskill he showed considerable anxiety about something and nervously asked the conductor when a train went back to New-York. The conductor answered him that he could go as far as Garrison's. When the train stopped at Peekskill he got off and walked up and down the platform of the depot, his apparent nervousness increasing and attracting the attention of almost everybody on the train. The conductor of the sleeping car asked him if he was going back. He replied by asking the conductor how long before a down train would arrive. He was again told he could go as far as Garrison's and catch one there. By this time the train was moving away from Peekskill, and Marsh jumped on board and once more entered the Montreal car. As the train moved along, the speed increasing rapidly, he suddenly turned when half way up the aisle of the car, and, rushing out on the platform, jumped from the train with his luggage, narrowly escaping severe injuries. It is supposed that he took the next down train for New-York.

Marsh remained at Peekskill till the 6 o'clock train from New-York arrived, when he got on board, and passed here at 8:42 P. M., en route for Montreal.

A CASHIERED OFFICER'S STORY.

STATEMENT BY GEORGE T. ROBINSON, LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY AND PRESIDENT OF THE POST COUNCIL AT FORT SILL.

From the Baltimore Gazette, March 3.

It has not yet been stated that the first action taken looking to an investigation and conviction of Belknap was by Capt. George T. Robinson, now residing in Baltimore, who for a period of six years was stationed at Fort Sill. Between this gentleman and Belknap a very bitter feeling has existed, and now exists, growing out of the fact as alleged by Capt. Robinson, that his attempt to publicly proclaim Belknap's guilt had resulted in his [Robinson] being tried before a military commission and cashiered. He is a civil engineer by profession, and is at present employed by the Columbian Iron Works at Fell's Point. Last evening a representative of the *Gazette* called upon Capt. Robinson at his residence, No. 16 South Chester street, and the following conversation ensued:

Question.—I understand, Capt. Robinson, that you were formerly stationed at Fort Sill? Answer.—I was stationed there for six years; it was and now is the largest post-trading station in the United States, and I aided in its establishment.

Q.—When did you assume your duties there? A.—I entered upon my duties as Captain in the Tenth United States Cavalry at Fort Sill in 1868, and remained until 1874, a period of six years.

Q.—You have heard that Secretary Belknap has confessed having been bribed in awarding this trading post? A.—I have; I was instrumental in having the investigation made, although my name has not yet appeared in connection with the matter.

Q.—Do you know, positively, of your personal knowledge that Belknap is guilty? A.—I do; I knew, personally, that Belknap received as a bribe the sum of $15,000 annually for three years, payable monthly, in advance.

Q.—By whom was this money paid? A.—By Dr. Marsh, of New-York; J. S. Evans and J. J. Fisher, the post traders at Fort Sill.

Q.—Was the post so remunerative that they could afford to pay this large bribe? A.—It was the most valuable in the United States. When the above firm took possession as post traders they were heavily in debt and had a small stock of goods; when I left the fort their stock was worth from $80,000 to $100,000, and they were all wealthy and out of debt.

Q.—How are post traders usually appointed? A.—They are usually voted in as post traders or sutlers by the officers of the fort; three months after my arrival there this was changed by an order from the Secretary of War, [Belknap,] stating that hereafter all appointments would be made by him personally.

Q.—What efforts were made to secure the post? A.—Mr. Evans was the first to apply, and procured a petition signed by the officers of the Tenth United States Cavalry and Sixth United States Infantry, (stationed at the fort,) addressed to the Secretary of War, asking his appointment as post trader. Mr. Belknap read this petition, and told Evans that he would as soon have a petition of so many wagonmasters as the officers of that post. He then told Mr. Evans that he had already appointed as post trader for Fort Sill Dr. Marsh, of New-York; he added that he thought Marsh did not wish to go out to the Indian Territory, and told Evans that if he went on to New-York he could see him [Marsh] there, and might make an arrangement with him; Mr. Evans went to New-York and found Marsh; he also found interested in the matter the firm of Durfee & Co. and Dent & Co., [Mr. Dent is a brother-in-law of President Grant,] and others.

Q.—How was the post disposed of finally? A.—Dr. Marsh put the post-tradership up at public auction, and it was bid off to Evans & Co., the terms being that Belknap was to be paid $15,000 a year for three years, and $12,000 per year afterward.

Q.—How was the business conducted? A.—The business was conducted in the name of J. S. Evans & Co.; the firm paid the bribe to Marsh, by whom it was turned over to Belknap, or, as they say now, to Mrs. Belknap; it makes no difference, it went in the family.

Q.—Being familiar with these particulars, did you make any effort to have them investigated? A.—More than a year ago I visited Washington and made charges against Belknap, employing as counsel John J. Key, of that city, and subsequently Gen. Henkle, also of Washington, which latter was largely instrumental in bringing the matter to an issue; these charges were presented to the Military Committee.

Q.—What was the result? A.—The result was that I was cashiered.

Q.—Did President Grant know of these charges against Belknap? A.—President Grant has known of these charges for years; he knew as much nearly two years ago as he knows to-day.

Q.—When did you make an effort to renew the charges? A.—Some two months ago I renewed the charges, employing the same counsel; I was backed by all the officers of the fort and furnished a list of witnesses for the committee, and aided as far as possible in collecting the evidence by which he was convicted.

Q.—What list of witnesses did you give the committee? A.—I gave them the names of Brevet Major Gen. B. H. Grierson, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and of every officer of that regiment; also of Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding the Sixth Infantry, and all the officers of that regiment. Both of these commands were stationed at Fort Sill, and the officers were fully acquainted with the frauds being practiced.

Q.—Did you submit any documentary evidence? A.—I transmitted all the correspondence I had had on the subject, and my letters to the President and others.

Q.—Can you indicate more definitely the profits of the post to Evans & Co.? A.—The profits on everything were very great; equal fully to 500 per cent. This was extorted from the pockets of officers of the United States to enrich Mr. Belknap.

Q.—What knowledge have you of this? A.—I knew of this officially, having been a member of the Post Council of administration—a part of the duties of which were to see that the post trader does not make an overcharge for supplies; when asked why the charges were so exorbitant, we were told it was because they were obliged to do so because they had to pay Secretary Belknap $15,000 a year for the privilege.

Q.—Was any action taken on this at the time? A.—The post commander, upon being told this, insisted upon Evans & Co. making affidavit to the fact; this was done, and the affidavit forwarded to Secretary Belknap at Washington.

Q.—Was any reply received? A.—None; and thus the guilt of Belknap was fully established in the minds of all the officers at the post.

Q.—For how long has a knowledge of these frauds been in such a shape that they must have become known to President Grant? A.—They were fully developed in 1868, (?) and since that time have been notorious.

Q.—How about your own trial? A.—I was warned against meddling in these charges, and as soon as I did so charges were preferred against me. While the court-martial was sitting I was told that Belknap said, "By ——, if that court don't convict Capt. Robinson I will."

Q.—What charges were preferred against you? Q.—I was tried on the 11th of September, 1874. There were sixteen specifications, and every charge was passed. Among others were those of having drawn my pay illegally for thirteen months, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, &c.

Q.—How was the court constituted? A.—It was illegally constituted. The Military law requires an officer to be tried by his peers. This was granted to Gen. Babcock. With me all but two were Lieutenants, interested in my conviction. The court was raked together for the purpose of convicting me because I had preferred these charges against Belknap.

Q.—What letters, and when did you write to President Grant? A.—I wrote President Grant three letters, the first early in 1873, the second in 1874, and the last in 1875. In these letters I renewed the charges against Belknap, and submitted all the evidence and names of witnesses.

Q.—What reply did you get? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you think your letters reached the President? A.—I have good reason for believing that they did. I have now succeeded in convicting Belknap, and shall ask and expect to be restored to my rank in the Army.

This ended the interview and the *Gazette's* representative withdrew.

THE BELKNAP CASE ABROAD.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS—THE SCANDAL DEPLORED.

PARIS, March 3.—The news from Washington causes a sensation here. Some of the evening papers express regret at the scandals, and deplore the decadence of political morality in the United States.

VIEWS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

THE EXTENT OF THE POST TRADER NUISANCE—THE HARDSHIP INFLICTED ON THE SOLDIERS.

A prominent Army officer says that he knows nothing personally of corrupt practices in connection with post traderships, but has heard, in common with other Army officers, a variety of rumors to that effect. Officers and men who have returned from the frontier posts say that in many instances the traders charge double the price of their goods, and explain it by saying that they have to pay so much annually for their traderships. It was supposed in the Army that these payments were ultimately made to Congressmen or politicians, but no one suspected that the Secretary of War or any one high in the confidence of the Government, had anything to do with it.

An officer who has recently returned from the Plains says that he has no positive proof of any sale of post traderships. The men have often complained, however, of high prices, and the post traders have for a long time been independent of the immediate post commanders. Prior to 1870-71 the post trader was appointed on the recommendation of the Post Council of Administration, consisting of the three senior officers next to the commander. The nomination of the council was subject to the approval of the commander, and to these two checks was added a third in the person of the Inspector General, who made frequent visits to each post without announcing his coming. In the year mentioned, however, all this was changed, and the post trader was appointed directly from Washington. Entire strangers were sent to many of the posts, and it was found impossible for the commanding officers to enforce their former authority, the traders giving them to understand that they had influence at Washington, and must not be meddled with. In a large post in Arizona a few years ago, neither the commanding officer or the General of the district ventured to interfere with the trader, who sold liquor to the men in such quantities as was subversive of discipline, and charged whatever prices he pleased for his goods. The tax on the men caused by this increase of prices in order to satisfy the demands of the parties at Washington was often so severe as to cause great discomfort and inconvenience. The soldiers worked hard for their small pittance of pay, and to be charged double prices for their necessaries in order to buy diamonds and Worth dresses for ladies in Washington, was a little too much. Besides, the creation of an independent power within a commander's district, was in itself a blow at all discipline. The Council of Administration, to whom belonged rightfully the authority to regulate prices, &c., had no power over the trader, and the latter, secure in the good graces of his powerful friends, could do pretty much as he pleased. Although it was generally thought that jobbery of some kind was going on, no one suspected the head of the department or any of the higher officials. It was generally supposed to be the result of Congressional pressure or political influence. The profits of the traderships in the aggregate were very large, some of them reaching as high as $15,000 a year. If the one at Fort Sill could afford to pay $6,000 a year to the Secretary of War, there were many others which could be assessed for from $3,000 to $5,000 annually. There was nothing that the great majority of army officers more desired than a thorough and complete investigation of the entire War Department. The mass of the officers were men of unimpeachable integrity, and they would welcome any examination which tended to throw light on the real authors of the disgrace which has been cast upon the service.

GEN. BELKNAP'S SON.

The Boston *Herald* says of the son of Gen. Belknap, who is fitting for college at the Adams Academy, in Quincy, Mass.: "He is about seventeen years old, quite intelligent and refined in manners, and since his reception has been a most exemplary and promising scholar. The young man is possessed of a temperament which at times inclines to nervousness on the least excitement, and up to last evening he remained in ignorance of the terrible surprise in store for him. Through forbearance, the friends of young Belknap in town refrained from either interrogating or acquainting him on the matter. He went to get shaved in a barber shop, and while waiting casually took up the *Evening Herald*, and the first matter that struck his attention was the head-line, 'The Fall of Belknap.' He attempted to read the news under the caption, but, soon realizing that none other than his own father was the subject, he grew sick at heart, and, almost wild with excitement, returned to the Academy boarding-house. His condition was such that early in the night he took to his bed, and up to a late hour was in a sleepless condition, although receiving the sympathy and care of the steward, Mr. Daniel French, and Prof. Dimmock, Principal of the institution. His illness is not dangerous, and is due to his grief at the sudden misfortune that has befallen his parents."

PROPOSED POSTAL LAWS.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S BILL TO FIX RATES ON THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER—THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The bill introduced to-day by Senator Hamlin, fixing the rates of postage on third-class mail matter, and for other purposes, proposes for all third-class mail matter the following rates of postage, graduated according to distance, namely: For distances not exceeding 300 miles, 1 cent for each 2 ounces, or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 miles, 2 cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, 3 cents, and for each additional 1,000 miles, 1 cent additional for each 2 ounces, or fractional part thereof. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, viz.: one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues, and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third-class mail matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of presentation, or of a brief description upon books or magazines, and any other articles mailed as third-class matter, and all insufficiently prepaid matter to be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an evident intention to under-pay the full amount; provided that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. When the sender is known, however, he is to be notified, and required to make full prepayment.

Senator Robertson's bill to restore the franking privilege provides simply for the repeal of the act of Jan. 31, 1873, which abolished it, and for its immediate renewal in the form in which it existed at the time of the passage of said act.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—Brisk and high northerly winds prevailed last night on the Middle Atlantic and North Carolina coasts. The pressure is now highest from the lower lakes to the South Atlantic States. It has diminished throughout the North-west, with rising temperature, south to east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. The temperature has also risen from the Gulf to the lakes, and continued nearly stationary in the Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has continued falling at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the south-east rain areas.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling and low barometer, rising temperature, south to east winds, increasing cloudiness, and probably followed by snow in the northern portions, partly turning into rain.

In the Middle and Eastern States, high succeeded by falling barometer, north-westerly winds shifting to southerly or easterly, slowly rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi River will continue falling at Cairo and Memphis.

THE CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE COMING ELECTION—A LOOK AT THE CHANCES—THE TWO TICKETS—DEMOCRATIC YARNS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES—MARCY'S RECORD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 2, 1876.

Connecticut and New-Hampshire stand alone in the national galaxy of States as being, in a political sense, the most unreasonable. Both have, until now, persisted in those Spring elections which are so exasperating to the correspondent who must look after them; to the voters who must attend them; and to everybody else in any way concerned. The voters of the first-named State usually wade through mud to the polls, and those of the second generally have a certainty of floundering through snow to the ballot-box. Four years ago, I remember, election morning in this city found the snow more than ankle deep, and as a consequence of a sudden change of temperature, the thermometer 22° below zero; and I have a distinct remembrance that the experience of encountering both was not pleasant. But both States are becoming sensible; in fact Connecticut already has become so, for she has adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing the Spring elections, and that of April 3 is the last she will ever hold. The officers then chosen will only hold office until the 1st of next January, and their successors will be chosen on the day of the Presidential election. After that date the voter of Connecticut will have some chance to attend to his own business, as he will only be required to go to the polls once in two years, and then in the Fall, instead of every year and in the Spring, as now. New-Hampshire has a constitutional amendment pending, to be voted on next Tuesday week, providing for the same change, which will no doubt be adopted by the people, so that we are in a fair way to be rid of the nuisance of Spring elections in the Eastern States. Lest the politicians may be concerned by this prospect, it may be well to inform them that Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and other States, will continue to have State elections in advance of that for President, so that the anxious searchers for the indications of the drift of public sentiment will yet have abundant opportunities to find them.

This year, however, both States still afflict the nation, and the Republicans of New-Hampshire are making the most of the last opportunity they will probably ever have to be the first to speak in a Presidential year. The State Committee, under Col. Hall as Chairman and Hon. B. F. Prescott as Secretary, is hard at work in its old quarters in this city, in organizing and encouraging the party throughout the State. They always make an active canvass in New-Hampshire in Presidential years, and this is no exception to the rule. Meetings are already arranged for nearly all points in the State, including such places as Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Plymouth. Many eminent speakers have been secured, among whom are Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who has already been at work for some time; Gen. Garfield and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Gen. A. E. King, of Maryland; Gen. Frye, of Maine, and others equally efficient and distinguished. Gen. King begins his labors on Friday evening in this city, and the others will commence next week, which will be the last of the canvass, and promises to be sufficiently lively on the Republican side. The Democrats appear to be running a "waiting race" thus far, and so far as can be ascertained will continue to do so to the end. They have few meetings announced, and no speaker from beyond the State except Mr. E. K. Apgar, of New-York, who is a very clever gentleman, but has never been suspected of being politically a heavy gun. Whether the Democrats have lost heart thus early in the contest, or whether they believe the "waiting" policy to be the best, are matters concerning which no decisive information can be given.

Before proceeding to give what appear to be the chances of the contest which must so soon culminate, it may be well to give the respective tickets, for future reference. The Republican is:

For Governor—Person C. Cheney, of Manchester.

For Railroad Commissioner—William A. Peirce, of Portsmouth.

For Councilors—District No. 1, Charles A. Foss; District No. 2, Charles A. Hackett; District No. 3, John M. Parker; District No. 4, Albert S. Scott; District No. 5, Evarts W. Farr.

For Senators—District No. 1, Thomas Leavitt; District No. 2, Natt Head; District No. 3, James F. Briggs; District No. 4, George E. Todd; District No. 5, Joshua B. Smith; District No. 6, Woodbury L. Melcher; District No. 7, Charles Holman; District No. 8, Luther McCutchins; District No. 9, Royal H. Porter; District No. 10, James Burnap; District No. 11, James W. Johnson; District No. 12, Lafayette Moore.

The Democrats have nominated the following:

For Governor—Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth.

For Railroad Commissioner—Thomas Dinsmore, of Alstead.

For Councilors—District No. 1, William Rand; District No. 2, Moulton H. Marston; District No. 3, Edward D. Burnham; District No. 4, Jonas Livingston; District No. 5, Jeremiah Blodgett.

For Senators—District No. 1, Jerome C. Butler; District No. 2, Dana Sargent; District No. 3, Daniel F. Straw; District No. 4, John Proctor; District No. 5, Thomas L. Smith; District No. 6, John F. Cloutman; District No. 7, Clinton S. Averill; District No. 8, Alonzo F. Carr; District No. 9, Oscar H. Bradley; District No. 10, William C. Sturoc; District No. 11, Joseph D. Weeks; District No. 12, Wayne Cobleigh.

Gov. Cheney, it is well known, is the present incumbent, and it may as well be said here that the story now floating about the country that he is dangerously ill has no foundation in fact. He was taken the other day with a sudden faintness, but recovered in a very short time, and is again in his usual good health. Concerning Hon. Daniel Marcy, it may be said that he is already becoming very sick, but there is nothing of physical distress in his illness. His ailment is that the relentless Republicans have placed his public record before the people, and that as a consequence his vision has become so dim that he can see no chance of becoming Governor of New-Hampshire. He was elected to Congress in 1863, and his record, which has been scattered broadcast over the State by the Republicans, proves that he was one of the most virulent "Copperheads" who ever sat in Congress. Seventeen times during the session of 1863 he was found voting with the small minority of the Democrats which composed the extreme rebel wing of the party in Congress, so that the Republicans do not wander far from the truth when they say of him in their circular that he was the faithful friend and ally of the Southern Confederacy, rendering it more effective service by his betrayal of his country in Congress than his single arm could have done, had he been a recruit in the rebel army.

It is this man, with this record, whom the Democrats propose to make Governor of New-

Hampshire, and the question is, Can they do it? From all I hear, I think not. Such men, with such records, can be elected to Congress from the South, and insult the nation from the floor of the House, as Hill, of Georgia, did, but here they are not yet at a premium. Here, in these old New-England States, it is not yet a crime, with a majority of the people, to have fought for the Union; not yet a merit to have tried to destroy it; not a merit to have stuck, with the insane persistence of a dervish, to the political delusions which would have fastened slavery and secession forever upon the nation; and therefore I judge that Daniel Marcy will not be Governor of New-Hampshire. I will at least hazard the guess that not Hendricks, nor Tilden, nor Pendleton, nor Bayard, nor any other Democratic candidate for the Presidency would like to come into this State between now and the 14th of March and advocate Daniel Marcy for the Governorship. They may not all be wise in their generation, but they are all far too wise to do anything of that kind.

Indeed, the Democrats of New-Hampshire have already discovered the fatal blunder they have made in making such a nomination, and having given up all hope of saving their State ticket, are now intent on saving the Legislature, which must elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. A. H. Cragin, whose term expires March 4, 1877. But here again they are confronted by Marcy, who was one of the reckless, iniquitous gang of politicians who, in the State Senate of 1874, voted for the wholesale removal of Republicans from office simply because they were Republicans, and who, as a member of the lower house next year, was a ringleader in the infamy of stealing the State Senate from the people. These acts in his career are so fresh in the public mind that there is little chance that with him upon their shoulders, like an old man of the sea, that the Democrats can succeed in even saving the Legislature. Certainly they cannot if the Republicans continue to be as active and aggressive for the next fourteen days as they are at present. I do not desire to be understood as saying that the Republicans are sure to win, but I do wish to say most distinctly that a very brief glance at the State is enough to show that they have by far the best chance. It is true, the Democrats are desperate, and will resort to any desperate measure, as they did in the charge that Col. Ordway's son had held a sinecure under him when he was Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, in which disreputable business Hon. George M. Adams, Clerk of the House, was not ashamed to be engaged. But that canard has been exploded, and it is tolerably sure that so will be every other electioneering yarn which the Democrats may concoct. They are much in the condition of the boys who are just now enjoying coasting on Boston Common; they find it very easy to rush down hill with a lie, but hard and tedious work to scramble up again. That they will continue to employ their usual tactics throughout the campaign is more than probable; that they will bring them any profit is at least doubtful. Therefore I have said that even a brief glance at the State is enough to show that the Republicans can be said to have the best chance of carrying New-Hampshire this Spring. With Marcy and their canards, the Democrats have a bad case.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY AT CONCORD—SPEECH BY GEN. KING, OF BALTIMORE—THE PARTY STILL CONFIDENT THAT THEY WILL CARRY THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 3.—There was a grand rally here to-night, Phenix Hall being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. William E. Stevens presided, and the speaker was Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore. He began with an eloquent and scathing denunciation of Belknap and his great crime, but denied the Democratic claim that his crime was that of the Republican Party, for its whole history proved that it has always been relentless in pursuit of public plunderers, however high or low they might be. The Democrats, he said, had also assailed the President in this matter. First, because he had accepted the resignation; next, because he had done so "with great regret," and last, because he had appointed Mr. Robeson Secretary of War pro tem. Concerning the first, Gen. King said that at the time of the acceptance Gen. Grant did not know the full facts. The appointment of Mr. Robeson, he said, was in accordance with long usage of the Government, as the two departments are kindred. In connection with the Belknap affair he referred to John B. Floyd who stole the armament of the nation to be used in war against it, and to the record of Jacob Thompson, when Secretary of the Interior, and telling the Democrats they were living in glass houses, advised them not to throw stones. He then proceeded to deal with general topics and made a long speech, which was well received and evidently had great effect. The Belknap affair, after the first stun, does not appear to have damaged the Republican prospects. Those of the party best informed are still confident they can carry the State. Gov. Cheney said to-night he was sure of it, and felt also that they will secure the Legislature on joint ballot, and then return a Republican United States Senator in June. The Democrats are, however, working hard, and are repeating the frauds of last year. In Ward Five of Manchester over three hundred fraudulent names have already been found on the check lists. The Republicans are taking measures to prevent this new device to cheat the people of their rights, and are confident they will be successful.

A SECOND TRIAL AT MARRIAGE ALSO A FAILURE.

The Portland *Oregonian* of Feb. 11 has the following story of real life: "A suit for divorce has been commenced in the State Circuit Court for this county which is somewhat romantic, to say the least. The facts concerning the same are substantially as follows: The plaintiff and defendant were married in one of the Eastern States when quite young. For a time the 'course of true love ran smoothly.' In this case, however, the course was brief. Misunderstandings were of frequent occurrence, until finally relief was sought for in a court of equity, and a decree of divorce obtained, snapping in twain the silken cords, &c. Both parties married again, the husband with his second wife seeking a home in this far-off country, and the wife, with her newly-espoused liege lord, remaining at the old home. The heart and home of the husband was blessed by the addition of two bright and promising children, who are now grown to womanhood. After a lapse of some years that grim monster, death, claimed the husband of the defendant and the wife of plaintiff as his own. The defendant being again alone, and somewhat advanced in years, profited by the advice of the late lamented 'H. G.,' and 'went West,' arriving in this city some four years ago. Among the first persons she met on arriving here was her long lost and long separated husband. The 'spark' in the bosoms of each was fanned until it kindled to a blaze. They were married, lived together about three years, took up the old quarrel where they left it thirty years ago, and again have sought for relief in a court of equity."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON.

The *Telegraph* states that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are now making an urgent appeal to the various Livery Companies of the city of London for assistance in supplying the cathedral with a peal of bells, and a set of chimes. Dr. Stainer, the organist, estimates that a peal of bells cast in England would cost about £3,500; the necessary machinery for hanging and ringing them, about £500; a smaller set of bells for chimes, cast in Belgium, £1,000; and two large Bourdon bells, £1,800. Toward the amount of £6,800 thus required the Dean and Chapter have contributed £250; the Dean, £100; Sir Edmund Beckett, £20; Mr. Walter, M. P., £20; and Mr. Cazenove, £21. St. Paul's is the only cathedral in England, and nearly the only cathedral on the England side of the Alps, which does not possess a peal of bells. Sir Christopher Wren provided a tower to hold a large peal of bells, but for two hundred years that provision had not been utilized.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE MATTER OF CLASSIFICATION.

THE QUESTION SETTLED BY BEING ABANDONED—WHY THIS IS DONE AND THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CONCLUSION—THE ARRANGEMENT WHICH SPAIN IS MAKING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

The question of classification of the enormous number of objects to be exhibited at our World's Fair next May is one that has been most satisfactorily settled by giving it up entirely. It cannot be said that this is in any way the fault of those who planned, organized, and have carried through triumphantly the preparations for the Exhibition. When the matter was first brought before the notice of Congress, the plan of Mr. Calvert Vaux for one magnificent structure of glass and iron had been accepted, and a system of classification suitable to such a building and on a sound scientific basis had been prepared by Prof. Blake, of the Smithsonian Institute. It provided for ten departments in the following order:

1. Raw materials, mineral, vegetable, and animal.
2. Materials and manufactures used for food or in the arts, the result of extractive or combining processes.
3. Textile and felted fabrics, apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person.
4. Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.
5. Tools, implements, machines, and processes.
6. Motors and transportation.
7. Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
8. Engineering, public works, architecture, &c.
9. Plastic and graphic arts.
10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man.

There can be no doubt that this classification is a thoroughly good one. It is observable that it has a strong tincture of archæology, or, in other words, that the arrangement has a decidedly historical bias. It is designed to carry the spectator through the successive steps of human progress, first glancing at the raw materials provided by the bounty of nature, which man must have used for ages before the thought came into his head of imitating her processes, scattering the seed as she scattered it, and reaping the harvest brought about by his own sagacity. Then it led through the first rude processes of man in combining and extracting substances for food, and ultimately for other purposes; then to textile fabrics, to the arts of weaving and spinning, taking their origin in the primeval homes, and replacing the skins and leaves of a still ruder age. And so, from point to point, from landmark to landmark, the ingeniousness of the human brain was developed, and the march of progress shown. But all this beautiful working out in practice of a noble theory of development was dependent upon the fact of a single structure. When that hope and expectation ceased to be possible, and the eloquence of Sumner had triumphed against the cause of the Centennial, new plans were necessitated. In the working out of these it became necessary to have separate buildings, and the order, as now established, was selected. There were to be a main building, a Machinery Hall, an Art Hall, a Horticultural Department, and an Agricultural Department. Obviously this state of things required a change in the classification of objects, and Prof. Blake was appealed to once more to make a change in his system suitable to the change in the Centennial plans.

This was rather awkward for the Professor, who probably realized, what the committee failed to appreciate that the buildings constituted in themselves a rough sort of classification, entirely empirical it is true, but one after all which had the merits of expediency and, to a certain extent, of conventional fitness. The Machinery Hall, for example, united in itself processes which in the development of the human brain were as far asunder as the poles. Nothing could be more unscientific than to place in near contiguity the whole process of making woolen fabrics, from the fleece to the perfected article, and the great Dom Pedro locomotive, made by the Baldwin Locomotive Company for the Emperor of Brazil. But then, to minds not filled to repletion with historical ideas there is no incongruity in such an alliance, and to the man who regards matters from a commercial standpoint, as also to the engineer whose views are based upon dynamic laws, there is a positive fitness, harmony, and beauty. I do not know whether Prof. Blake felt badly over the death of his first-born system, or whether he went to work over the second with the same cheerfulness with which he had drawn up the first. Certain it is that in the new classification which he presented he recognized the fact that it would be impossible to attempt to classify any of the minor buildings, and he therefore modeled his system upon the structures rather than upon any distinct thought. There were seven departments, of which the Art Gallery represented art, the Horticultural Hall represented horticulture, the Agricultural Hall represented agriculture, and the Machinery Hall represented machinery. This part of the classification was what might be termed perfunctory, called into existence by that which existed already. In the main building, however, there remained some little opportunity for classification, which he improved to the utmost. He divided this into three departments, commencing with mining and metallurgy for the first, manufactures for the second, and education and science for the third.

As far back as May of last year, when writing some Centennial letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, [which did not wait for a Congressional donation to place itself in the ranks of those who favored the Philadelphia Exhibition,] I took the liberty of doubting the practicability of the classification of the main hall. I showed then that the foreign competitors would naturally desire to place their most attractive wares in the foreground, and that the central nave, which according to the Professor's programme was to be devoted to education and science, ought, in fact, to be occupied by the most striking and splendid objects. I do not desire to claim the merit of having converted the Centennial managers to this view of the case, because it was an argument which would prove itself as soon as the foreign nations began to arrange their spaces for exhibiting their wares to the best advantage. But it is certain that this part of the system has been abandoned, not only as a regulation for foreign exhibitors, but also as regards ourselves. The idea was rather priggish, to say the least of it, smacked too much of Bostonism, and had an odor as of book-publishing offices attached to it, and I believe the country generally will be glad to learn that it has been abandoned. The educational display, I am informed by Prof. Blake, has been relegated to the galleries. Now, as far as I know, the only galleries are in the central towers, which are rather to serve as objects of attraction for the idle and the curious, who love to watch crowds instead of gleaning information from the great displays below.

And with regard to the Mining and Metallurgical Department, I am afraid that this portion of the system will meet with no more mercy than the other. A row of sheds is being erected south of the main building, whose purpose is to receive the more cumbrous exhibits of mining, from which I gather that the greater part of the ores will have to be exhibited *al fresco*, as the Spaniard says. I do not believe that many foreign nations intend to send mineral specimens to this country, for it would be a clear carrying of coals to Newcastle, and as the space given them is limited, and the demands of exhibitors unlimited, the natural policy is to utilize as much as possible what space they have. It was the idea of Mr. Pettit to place the exhibits of this department all along the passage-ways in rear of the north and south avenues of the main building. But even this had to be abandoned, because this space had to be utilized in other ways. Some of the small foreign countries fitted in here exactly, and so Tunis, Morocco, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Peru, and Orange Free State have been niched in here where the great displays of ore were to be. As to metallurgy, it cannot be considered a department at all. It means anything and nothing, and necessarily could offer no information to a foreign Government trying to understand the system. All processes of metallurgy will be shown among machinery, all results of metallurgy will be shown among manufactures. Consequently the department No. 1 will not be exhibited as such by foreigners, nor by ourselves, save in regard to such minerals and mining products as shall be permitted to remain in-doors, and shall not be banished to the oblivion of the sheds of which I have spoken. Therefore the result of the present classification will be manufactures for the main hall, machinery for the Machine Hall, art for the Art Hall, Horticulture for the Horticultural Hall, agriculture for the Agricultural Hall, or, in plain terms, there will be no classification whatsoever besides the natural one indicated by the buildings.

Some people may sigh over this state of things, but for my part I am not in the least disposed to regret the extinction, total and complete, of the scientific classification. However much we may mourn the fact that people will not be governed by scientific considerations, there is considerable consolation in the thought that the abandonment of our Procrustean bed of classification has been a great relief to many of the foreign powers, who would have been compelled to abandon some of their space, or to fill it at very considerable trouble and annoyance. Now every nation will make the best show it can without the least regard to the order of departments. I do not know what other countries are doing, but I have learned from Col. Lopez Fabbra, the Spanish Commissioner, the manner in which Spain is arranging her exhibit. Spain has 11,253 square feet facing on the nave between Egypt and Russia. She incloses her passage-ways right and left, and makes the entrances through grand portals in the centre. This inclosure at the main front will be forty-six feet in height, the material being wood, which will be painted and carved and gilded in a very rich and elaborate fashion. There will be a grand doorway in the centre and two side portals, all of them very elaborately decorated. The central entrance is surmounted by a massive pediment, broken in the centre in the neo-Renaissance style, the middle part being graced with a grand picture of Columbus and his Spaniards discovering America. Underneath the pediment are various decorations of busts, and all the doorways are to be hung with heavy folds of silk curtains, red and yellow, the Spanish national colors. On each side of the central doorway will be plate-glass cases containing Moorish arms and curiosities of different kinds. The frieze over this opening is ornamented by the word "España," in gilt letters of plain form. The friezes over the side doors, and also along the sides of the inclosure, will be decorated with the coats of arms of all the colonies. The cornices are surmounted by the lion of Leon and the castle of Castile on the sides, and by the royal arms of Spain in the centre. The pediment is surmounted by a grand trophy of shields and helmets and standards won from the Moslemah.

I do not know what articles will be exhibited within this rich and beautiful inclosure, but I am sure that there will be many things which will surprise and gratify the American world. Spain has suffered so much from intestine wars, and from bad government, and from positive misfortunes, that those who are not in a position to know much about that country are apt to be deceived, both as to her resources and the genius of her people. The fact is, the Spanish population has deteriorated less from the high stamp of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries than other nations, and they are now in a better condition to try for supremacy in those old arts in which they once were pre-eminent, than they have been for at least two hundred years. Catalonia is a perfect bee-hive of industry and manufactures, and I shall be very much surprised if we do not see some specimens of Catalan steel that will bear comparison with any steel made in the known world. Spain has fine silk factories, fine leather manufactures, builds magnificent vessels, paints superb pictures, makes excellent unglazed pottery, and wants but calm and good government to stride manfully to the front rank of nations. There is an energy and an impulse now about the Spaniard such as he has not shown for many a day. To my mind there is nothing so deserving of sympathy as this spectacle of a great people waking from a long lethargy and beginning the world anew. Nothing could be in better taste for Americans than to make them feel that they recognize the Spanish revival with joy, and so far from desiring to rob them of their ewe-lamb, Cuba, are of the mind to extend to them a hearty, constant, and cordial friendship. And moreover, as a Centennial sentiment, I would mention that the discoverers of America have a right to the front seat and the high place at the Centennial celebration of American nationality.

GAR.

A STREET-CAR INCIDENT.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "A few evenings ago two ladies of refined society in this city were riding in the same street-car on the Avenue with a drunken man and his wife, and a rather timid girl who did not belong to either party. The man was quite profane, and his wife repeatedly urged him to be quiet, as he was producing fear in the minds of the ladies in the car. Finally he appealed to them to know if such was the case, and being answered in the negative, he resumed his swearing, his wife still pleading with him to desist. Growing tired of his wife's entreaties, he struck her, when one of the ladies rose to her feet and informed him that he must not do so again. The man also rose and threatened to strike the lady, but cowered, drunk as he was, under her courageous defiance. When he had taken his seat, the lady went to the driver of the car and demanded that the man be put out. The driver timidly begged the lady to wait until he met an approaching car, that he might get assistance, but she declined, and seizing the reins stopped the car and bade the driver do his duty. The driver then seized the man, and while one of the ladies held open the car door, the ejection was performed, the other lady looking quietly on. The drunken man's wife was retained in the car, which was now driven on, leaving the husband alone in the cold to seek his home as best he could. Such courage as this is not possessed by all ladies."

A BOSTON COLONY FOR ARIZONA.

A company of forty-five men have just left Boston for Arizona. Their average age is thirty-three years, the youngest being twenty, the oldest fifty-eight. A physician, Dr. George C. Webster; a clergyman, Rev. William Toplin, and a skillful civil engineer, G. B. Maynadier, accompanied the expedition. The men carried arms and ammunition and ninety days' rations. They will leave the terminus of railroad transportation at West Las Animas, in South Colorado, between 500 and 600 miles from the end of their journey, whence they will proceed by mule train to the location selected for a settlement, on a prairie at the base of the San Francisco Mountain, in Central Arizona. Ten or twelve of the company are from Rhode Island, the rest from various parts of Massachusetts. Their future home will be in close proximity to timber lands, and on the line of the 35th parallel road leading to California.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE BUILDING CONDEMNED.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS—THE PLANS DEFECTIVE IN LIGHT AND VENTILATION—THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES VERY POOR—OTHER IMPERFECTIONS POINTED OUT—MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 3, 1876.

The Board of Architects appointed to consider the new Capitol building project has completed its report and presented it to the New Capitol Commission. The report relates in the outset that up to the meeting of the Legislature in 1875 $5,000,000 had been expended upon the shell of the building which barely reached the bottom of the main story, and that it was estimated that $7,000,000 was needed to complete the structure. It was subsequently ascertained that this estimate was not based upon fully detailed plans and specifications, and it was then voted that no further money should be expended until detailed plans and specifications had been prepared and approved by the New Capitol Commission. A board of three persons was appointed by the commission and instructed to consider the possibility of so modifying the design of the building that it might be completed with the expenditure of less time and money than the original design seemed to call for. It was, however, provided that the design should not be altered to the detriment of architectural strength and beauty. The report states that the board has performed the work assigned to it, and proceeds at once to give the results of its investigations, speaking first of certain alleged defects of superintendence of the work already performed. Two specific charges had been made. The first was that the brick used in the interior walls of the building was of inferior quality. The board reports that having carefully examined the walls, and taken out of them sample bricks and subjected them to a test by which their amount of resistance was found to be on an average 3,600 pounds to the square inch, there is no doubt of the entire adequacy of the walls so far as the quality of the brick is concerned.

The second charge was as to the soundness of a part of a floor-arching over a passage twelve feet wide near the Court of Appeals room. The board finds this floor to be insecure, because one of the walls upon which it is designed to rest has sprung away from it. There is also a much more serious matter than that described, consisting in the fact that this wall, which is fifty-six feet long and twenty inches thick, and upon which is superposed another wall, which in its turn suports the galleries over the Assembly chamber, rests throughout its entire length upon the arches of the entrance hall below, which arches it crosses transversely between their supporting piers. Iron columns have been introduced in the Court of Appeals room to take the weight they would otherwise have to carry off these walls, and to lessen their own weight they are made hollow. The whole arrangement is regarded as unsound.

The board was asked at the time of its appointment to consider, first, whether the Capitol is more spacious than is necessary; second, if so, whether it might be reduced in height with a gain of convenience, of architectural effect, and in economy of cost.

The reply of the board, after detailing fully the internal structure of the building, is that by no possibility can the accommodations which have been required in the New Capitol be conveniently arranged on the ground plan of the present building. The board also criticises the selection of the building site, alleging that it will be impossible on a parallelogram of so limited extent of hill-side ground, with its longest dimension trending diagonally to the slope and jammed in between rows of commonplace shops and dwellings of less than half its height, that a building of the necessary dimensions should not have a somewhat ill-conditioned aspect.

The report next considers what, at the present stage of the work, should be required in the plans for its completion. Under this head the policy of economy is treated. The conclusion of the board is that there must be throughout the building the greatest possible perfection of consistency, congruity, and unity of meaning. The Capitol is not only to serve the conveniences of business, but must also be an architectural monument, worthy of the grandeur of the Empire State. The foundations and basement already built are of vast strength, equal, as regards stability and power of endurance, to any modern civic structure. The State must not tell a story of unbounded resources in the basement and of straitened means in the top works.

The report next criticises the plans for the completion of the building. Objection is made to the treatment of the roofs. There are said to be too many elevated features breaking the sky line, the effect of which will dissipate the impression of massive strength which the building ought to produce. The treatment of the upper stories is alleged to be faulty, for it makes them inferior to the lower stories, whereas in point of fact these are much more important, and by right ought to be more elegantly formed, and richer in detail. And about the entire exterior of the building there is said to be a frequent change of motive unfavorable to unity, repose, and dignity, and tending to fritter away the effect which otherwise might be expected to result from the general simplicity of outline and the magnitude of the essential body of the structure. It is further submitted that there is no part of this detail that has any freshness of character, as if it had grown directly out of the special monumental purpose and the occasion in hand. And it is finally recommended to consider whether the Capitol, setting aside the great scale on which it is laid out, its positive magnitude and its exceedingly disturbed sky-line, is not likely to be more commonplace, conventional, and uninteresting in appearance than a structure for the State so costly and so lasting ought to be.

Considering the internal structure of the building the board first criticises the plans for the Assembly room. If the plans be followed the entrance will not be convenient nor dignified, the acoustic properties will be poor, the room badly lighted, and the ventilation altogether imperfect. The æsthetic qualities of the room are also in very poor taste. The plans for the Senate Chamber are open to similar objections, and there is alleged to be a sad mixture of iron and marble in the proposed arrangement of the Court of Appeals. As for the dome, cupola, or central tower, the board has only to say that, accepting the motive of its design to be with an eye to beauty, it is a bad failure. The balconies appear to be beyond the comprehension of the board. Regarded from the interior, they are not only useless but an obstruction of light; regarded from the exterior, they give false impressions as to the nature of the rooms with which they connect. The roof, it is said, does not look as if it was meant to be a cover but rather to produce a towering effect of ornamentation. In addition to this, its constructive plan is difficult and expensive. A better roof could be built for half the cost. The interior staircases are pronounced cramped and undignified, and the outer stairway, the grand entrance of the east front, devoid of all stateliness and beauty. The ornaments of the doors, windows, and the general internal finish are said to give a look of cheapness to the building, and are also criticised because of offering encouragement to fires.

The report next gives an estimate of the cost of completing the Capitol according to the plans of the architect as last revised. The summary is as follows:

Stone-work	$2,849,612 50	Painting	31,160 00
Iron-work	332,329 02	Plastering	337,683 04
Roof	101,796 59	Plumbing & gas-fitting	50,000 00
Brick-work	571,734 81		
Carpentry	371,223 85	Heating	230,000 00
Total			$4,826,039 81

As to the manner in which the design could now be modified to advantage the board reports substantially as follows: At the time of the appointment of the board the estimated cost of completing the building was $7,101,393 94. It is now estimated that the work could be done at a reduction of $1,331,085 45, and according to the modifications entertained by the board the reduction would be $1,656,085 19. The reduction of the estimate on the architect's plans is due both to the reduced amounts of material he now proposes to use and to the reduction of prices from last year. The greater saving proposed by the modifications of the committee is chiefly obtained by dispensing with a number of useless projections on the roofs and by modifying the shape and slope of the roofs themselves. Otherwise the board's recommendations are all in the direction of stronger and more enduring work than that proposed by the present plans.

MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED.

The board accompanies its report with a number of plans for modifications as regards the exterior. The first improvement is the leaving off of various features extraneous to the essential structure and character of the building. The portico balconies being practically useless, and indeed, objectionable above the entrance story, it is proposed that they be built no higher. An opportunity is thus at once obtained for displaying a large uninterrupted space of the main wall of the building clear of unnecessary and confusing features.

It is also proposed to drop the roof over that part of the building between the outer and middle divisions on the north and south sides, so that it will rest on the third, instead of the fourth story. The roof story being lighted by dormers, will then be equally valuable for the purposes to which rooms included in this space are appropriated. The variation in the height of the walls thus obtained will, in a great degree, remove the objection of monotony on the two longer faces of the building. It is proposed to altar the windows of the topmost story so as to produce a better correspondence with other parts of the building. The cupola is to be retained without change of size, but with alteration of detail more consistent with the general style of the architecture. Internally the board recommends an interchange of the positions of the Assembly and Senate Chambers in order to secure a proper system of levels.

The stairs, it is proposed, shall be remedied so as to make them more easy of ascent and more stately in appearance. Should these and other similar alterations in the architect's plans be approved, the board reports that the estimates for the completion of the building would be modified as follows:

Stonework	$3,123,215 05	Painting	$23,378 00
Ironwork	196,744 77	Plastering	109,075 40
Roof	50,567 68	Plumbing & gas-fitting	50,000 00
Brickwork	495,901 72		
Carpentry	217,156 85	Heating	230,000 00
Total			$4,501,039 47

The estimates do not include the preparation of the grounds surrounding the building. The need for improvement of the present grounds and streets about the Capitol, it is said, will be apparent as soon as the building is completed. That it may not seem in danger of sliding down the hill upon which it stands, it is recommended that an apparent level base should be formed by means of revetment walls on the north and south sides, at the boundary, exterior to the open area required for lighting the sub-basement. On the east side, however, it is recommended that it be extended in a semi-circular sweep, in order to answer the purpose of easy approach and in order to screen the excess of foundation work. This advanced terrace is to be built of stone, with a series of vaulted arches supported upon columns, and presenting on its top a spacious platform of tessalated pavement. A staircase twenty-four feet in width is to lead from the street to the centre of this platform, whence the building may be approached from the front. This structure also provides a covered carriage approach, by which passengers may be set down either to ascend to the entrance floor by the side stairs, which have been increased to a width of twenty-four feet, or to enter the basement story. The whole of the terrace is to be surmounted at the outer edge with a granite parapet.

Appended to the report is an estimate of the cost of the work described above and of the cost of furnishing the building ready for occupancy. There is also included in the statement an estimate of the cost of superintendence of the work. The schedule is as follows:

Cost of terrace, &c	$1,046,197 20
Decoration, furniture, &c	400,000 00
Elevators	120,000 00
Park improvements, approaches, lamps, telegraphs, &c	300,000 00
Architect's and Superintendent's office expenses and salaries, (4 72-100 per cent. on cost of $6,692,237)	315,873 58
Total	$2,182,070 78

The report says in conclusion: "The building may be made available for use by an additional expenditure of $4,400,000 over and above the amount already expended, and if the appropriations for the ensuing two years are sufficient to cover the above-mentioned amount the building may be occupied at the opening of the session of the year 1878."

SCENES ON A BURNING STEAMER.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MARY BELL AT VICKSBURG—NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

There were some exciting scenes attending the burning of the steamer Mary Bell at Vicksburg on Monday, on a trip from Memphis to New-Orleans. There were nearly two hundred and fifty persons on board, including many ladies, and nearly all going to New-Orleans to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. The Mary Bell was the largest steam-boat ever constructed for the Mississippi River, and one of the finest of passenger packets. The Vicksburg *Herald* says:

"There were three bridal parties on board, and music, mirth, and dancing were the order from the time the boat left Memphis. The change came suddenly. About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from among the cotton bales directly under the baggage-room, a little aft of the steps. A few sacks of cotton-seed were pulled out and the fire displayed itself, but did not appear to be at all dangerous, as it was thought a few buckets of water could quickly extinguish it. One of the gentlemen, who saw the fire, went hastily into the cabin and whispered to the clerk 'the boat is on fire.' Although he was anxious to avoid creating a panic among the passengers, some of them noticing the pallor of his face, suspected danger, and were quickly on the alert. Meanwhile the engineer and greaser had brought the hose to play on the fire, but the pipe burst before accomplishing anything, and the fire grew so hot that the greaser, who held the hose, was forced to retreat. The pilot ran up to his post and blew the signal of distress, the bells rang, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The ladies, many of whom were in the texas, had hardly time to realize their danger when they were caught hold of by friends and urged to leave the boat. Some of the ladies actually laughed at the peculiarity of the situation, while others fainted, and others still, ran and jumped and seemed beside themselves with fright. Within two or three minutes after the first alarm, the stairway caught, and the flames and smoke ascended into the cabin. Half a dozen of the first to start ashore ran down the steps and reached the shore by means of the stage plank, but they had hardly done so before the stairway was in flames, and all egress by that route cut off. Luckily the Parisot Line steamer Tallahatchie was lying between the burning steamer and the shore, loaded with cotton, which she was discharging on the Mary Bell, and the passengers of the burning steamer, by jumping over the guards on to the Tallahatchie, were afforded a means of escape. Very fortunately, the first effort to pull the Tallahatchie out from her perilous position was unsuccessful, and she remained there until everybody had gotten ashore, the wind blowing to the larboard and carrying the flames away from her. Several of the passengers were eager to save their baggage, and some of them wished to turn back after they had started ashore, but the roaring of the flames and the ascending smoke warned them that they had no time to lose to save themselves. To show how raid was the spread of the flames, one of the passengers who went ashore at the first alarm, by the stair, started to go back to the cabin for his baggage the instant he had seen his wife safely on terra firma, when he discovered that the heavy stage reaching from the top of the cotton pile to the bank was surrounded by the flames, and passage impossible. Not more than seven minutes had elapsed after the fire was discovered, until the whole boat was enveloped in flames, and it was utterly impossible, in that short space of time, to give much attention to anything else than the saving of human life. Several ladies and children were in their staterooms, some with their doors locked, and in some instances these doors had to be broken down and the stupefied inmates literally carried ashore. Some heroic gentlemen stood on the burning boat and succeeded in passing frightened children over to other parties on the Tallahatchie, whence they were taken ashore. They also assisted the ladies in getting from one boat to the other and escaping a horrid death. One of the pilots who had gone to his post at the first cry of fire, and was blowing the signal of distress, remained at his post until the texas had taken fire, and to save himself, had to jump over the texas to the roof, and thence to the burning cotton on the guards. The most horrid spectacle about the unfortunate boat was the burning of about fifty cattle. An effort was made by three or four men in a skiff to cut away the guards and release the cattle from their horrible situation, but the heat of the fire was so great that they were driven away before they could afford the desired relief. They, however, cut away a portion of the guard, and made a hole through which three or four badly-burned steers succeeded in making their escape. The othees, being unable to get away, remained there in full view of the horrified but powerless spectators, literally roasting alive in the flames."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 3d inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week was 5,692 tons, against 15,215 tons for the same period last year; decrease, 9,523 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far was 480,182 tons, against 437,409 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 42,773 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 47,778 tons; bituminous, 47,422 tons; total, 95,200 tons; against 148,262 tons anthracite and 46,224 tons bituminous—total, 194,486 tons; decrease of anthracite, 100,484 tons; increase of bituminous, 1,198 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,097,209 tons; bituminous, 405,290 tons; total, 2,502,499 tons; against 1,852,467 tons anthracite, and 341,025 tons bituminous—total, 2,193,492 tons; decrease of anthracite, 244,742 tons; increase of bituminous, 64,265 tons; total increase, 309,007 tons."

THE STONE-CUTTERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Brown-stone-cutters' Union, held in Masonic Hall last night, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The resolution of the Stone-cutters' Society, at its last meeting, relative to the bill pending in the Legislature and affecting the Park Commissioners, was passed under a misconception of facts, and reported incorrectly; and

Whereas, Advantage has been taken of our action to urge upon the Legislature the retention of Commissioners Donohoe and Martin as the friends of labor.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Martin in his attempt to reduce the mechanic's and laborer's wages establishes him the reverse. That both Commissioners are the appointments of Mr. Wickham in harmony with his views, and consequently in opposition to the fair remuneration of honest industry.

A RARE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

The Providence *Press* says that Edna A. Rice, daughter of Chief of Police Rice, and Eddie Carpenter, son of James M. Carpenter, gave a birthday party at the residence of Mr. Rice, in Pawtucket, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 29. Edna and Eddie were each eight years old on Tuesday, and this is the second opportunity only they have had of celebrating the event, as their birthday comes only once in four yerrs. The mothers of the little miss and master are twins.

LIGHTNING IN A SNOW-STORM.

A telegram from Stevens Point, Wis., to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, dated Feb. 28, says: "The hard hail and snow storm which has been prevailing in this locality for the past two days, culminated last evening in a combined snow and thunder storm. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company ordered out a snow-plow, and while the employes were getting ready to man the train a bolt of lightning struck the depot building and fired it, and the structure was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $3,000 to the building."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 3.

SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were well filled this morning before the hour of meeting, in anticipation of the proceedings in regard to the impeachment of the late Secretary, Gen. Belknap. A majority of the audience was composed of ladies.

MR. BECK'S CREDENTIALS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. James B. Beck, United States Senator from the State of Kentucky for the period of six years from March 4, 1877. Read and laid on the table.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for the President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill at an early day.

WASHINGTON'S AND LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAYS.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section 993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, so as to make the 22d of February a legal holiday, with an amendment making the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday also. Mr. Spencer asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Withers, of Virginia, objected, and it was placed on the calendar.

FREE SCHOOLS IN TEXAS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented the petition of colored men of Texas, representing that the present State Government of Texas denied them ample school facilities, and asking for such legislation as will compel the State to maintain a system of free schools. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution appropriating $15,000 out of the contingent fund of the Senate to defray the expenses of the investigation into the facts attending the election of Hon. George E. Spencer as United States Senator from Alabama, now being made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that it should read, "Resolved, that P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted," &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, spoke in favor of his amendment, arguing that the Senate was bound to know about the Legislatures of the various States. There could be no prima facie case unless the Senate had knowledge that the body of men purporting to elect a man United States Senator constituted the legal Legislature. The case of Pinchback was not a case, like the numerous cases cited in the Senate, where a person presented himself as having been elected by a State Legislature which was known to the Senate as competent to elect a United States Senator. There was no such thing as a prima facie case before the Senate, and reviewing the history of the elections in Louisiana and the action of the Lynch Board, which, he said, in making return of the election of the body of men claiming to be the Legislature, had acted in direct defiance of the statutes of the State. The title which the members of this Legislature had to their seats was invalid; possibly some of them were elected, but so far as the evidence of their election was before the Returning Board, there was none. Not one of the committee of the Senate which investigated the matter ever hinted that the members of this Legislature were elected by votes cast at the election. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] put the case upon the strongest ground it could possibly be rested upon when he argued that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had recognized the Legislature there, but the action of that court was not binding upon the Senate. Mr. Edmunds denied that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had decided the legality of the Legislature. That court said, "We are bound to take notice of who constitute the political departments of the State, as we cannot administer the law otherwise." And that was true. They were bound to take notice of the fact, for the reason that the body of men professing to be the Legislature were in complete possession of all the legislative branches of the State, supported, to be sure, a little by the power of the Federal Government, as they should have been in the interests of peace, and for the purposes of peace, but not as a question of right. It had been said that the lapse of time strengthened Pinchback's case, so as to make it a constitutional one. He [Mr. Edmunds] did not think the Senators could excuse themselves from facing this question by the idea that the lapse of time had healed the case of its infirmities. If it had infirmities in 1873, it had infirmities now, and the fatal infirmity was the fact that the body which elected the claimant was not the body it preconded to be.

Mr. MORTON replied to Mr. Edmunds. He regretted that there was some division in the Republican Party on the question of the law governing the case, but there was no division on the other side of the chamber. The Democrats all saw the law alike, and he thought that was a little extraordinary. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] in his argument had admitted that Kellogg was Governor of Louisiana, and according to all precedents his certificate of Pinckback's election must be recognized as constituting a prima facie case. The Democratic House of Representatives had seated members holding the certificate of Gov. Kellogg, but a Republican Senate refused to seat a Senator holding a similar certificate. In 1872 the Republican majority in Louisiana was from 16,000 to 20,000. It was then that a conspiracy was formed to overthrow that majority by violence. Witness what took place at Colfax, in cold blood. Look at the murders at Coushatta, and the frequent murders in the State from time to time. He next referred to the Wheeler compromise, and said the Democrats had violated it. Now they propose to realize the results of murder and violence and fraud, which had begun as far back as 1866. If the Senate should reject Pinchback, it must declare that there was a vacancy, and the present Legislature would have the right to fill it. The Democrats understood this, and when Mr. Pinchback should be rejected they would demand the admission of Mr. Eustis. The rejection of Mr. Pinchback would be the consummation of the bloody scheme inaugurated in that State.

Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of seating Mr. Pinchback. He said when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate the question had already been elaborately discussed, and it was not necessary for him to make any extended remarks. He believed, whatever seeming irregularities might be attached to the manner in which the will of the people in Louisiana was ascertained, Pinchback had a majority of the legal votes, and was entitled to his seat in the Senate. If the Senate should refuse to admit Pinchback, it would be an admission that the Legislature which elected him, and which had been making laws for the people, was a mob. Louisiana was entitled to a full representation on this floor, and the Senate could not ignore its obligation to give to that State a full representation. Whatever wrongs had been done in Louisiana, the present order of things in that State had been accepted by the nation and by the people of the State. He thought Pinchback should be admitted in the interests of good will and good government. He then spoke of the personal qualities of Mr. Pinchback, and said he knew him to be an affectionate husband, and as a citizen loyal and brave.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

During the Louisiana debate, the House Committee notified the Senate of the resolutions for the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and were informed by the President *pro tem.* that order would be taken. Subsequently a special committee of five was appointed to whom the resolutions of the House were referred.

The Senate, at 3:45, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authority was given for the printing of the testimony being taken before that committee in the Emma Mine investigation.

THE WHISKY FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether the recent Grand Jury investigation into frauds on the revenue has been sufficiently thorough to expose all defects in the laws for the collection of the whisky tax, and to expose the persons engaged in defrauding the Government; also, whether any further investigation should be ordered by the House.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, objected.

THE PENSIONERS OF 1812.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill to amend the law granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Ordered printed and recommitted.

IMPEACHMENT.

During the proceedings, the Committee on the Impeachment of Mr. Belknap reported they had notified the Senate of the action of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill in regard to leave of absence of Army officers. It authorizes leave of absence to officers on duty for sixty days once in two years, for three months once in three years, and for four months once in four years, without deduction of pay or allowance. Passed.

Many private bills were passed.

THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs reported a resolution calling for copies of all telegrams, orders, and correspondence relating to the Military Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Babcock. Adopted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

The session to-morrow is to be for debate on the Hawaiian treaty only.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 3.—A west-bound night freight train on the Troy and Greenfield Road, consisting of twenty-five cars and two locomotives, was partially wrecked this morning by a car running off the track just west of Bardwell's Ferry station. The brakeman being unable to stop the train, it ran on to the bridge across Deerfield River, dumping five cars into the river, fifty feet or more below, and damaging the bridge so that the train from the tunnel into Boston did not reach here until 11 A. M., and then only by shoving the cars across the bridge, it not being deemed safe for a locomotive. No one was injured.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following special dispatch is contained in your issue of Feb. 26:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

There was a conference of the clergymen who attended Bishop Nicholson's consecration last night held in this city to-day, at which it was agreed to report to the General Standing Committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church for its consideration, the sense of the meeting, that inasmuch as the worldliness and riotous pleasures incident to all seasons of the year are only temporarily suspended during the season of Lent, it would be advisable to dispense with this feast. Dr. Leacock, of Newburg, said that it had been apparent to him that both before and after Lent the intensity of dissipations was increased. He did not think the observance of the fast was promotive of the spiritual interests of the Church people. If people would think Church life were an every-day life, it would be far better. The discussion favored the abolition of the Lenten season, only one or two of the gentlemen favoring its being retained. The result of the meeting will be watched with interest here, as the Reformed Episcopal Church is strong in this section.

Having been present at the conference, and being Secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, I ask you to permit me to contradict the statements of this dispatch. An informal conference of clergymen and laymen was held, as stated, and among the subjects on which remarks were made was the proper observance of Lent. Only one, or perhaps two, persons present seemed to have any sympathy with the suggestion of Dr. Leacock that the observance of the season had better be abandoned. On the contrary, the overwhelming opinion of the Conference was in favor of views ably advanced by Bishop Cheney and others, who enforced the beauty and appropriateness of the observance.

The prayer-book, as revised by the Reformed Episcopal Church, contains all the services for the ecclesiastical year which are in that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, except Saints' days. It is not proposed to change it in accordance with the wishes of those opponents of the new Church, who would be glad to see it commit so great an error as to abandon the season of Lent.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

MORE CENTENNIAL WORK FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the best way to gain the ear of the public is through the press, will you kindly grant me a few lines? Now that the women of New-York are beginning to move in the Centennial cause it seems a pity that something worthy of New-York should not be done, when one remembers that here the first President took his oath of office, and that of the four historic cities of the Revolution three—Boston, New-York, and Charleston—have no spot where the relics of that time are gathered. No. 1 Broadway still stands where Washington had his head-quarters, and where the British Generals lived until compelled to leave the City. Will not the women of the State and City unite to buy that old landmark, restore it to its original condition, and give it to the State as a museum to contain the mementoes of our three wars? There are many relics in the State and City that could be gathered together for such a purpose; and what "more fitting memorial" of the Centennial year than a gift to future generations of a spot so full of historic associations?

If the women of New-York could raise for the Sanitary Commission over one million dollars can they not unite in raising the comparatively small sum necessary to do this work? One by one our old landmarks have been swept away in the march of improvement, but this building is removed, alike from business and improvement, and surely ere the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the City by the British, the building could be bought, restored, and thrown open to the public.

Since reading the articles on old New-York, in the January and February *Scribner* the attention of two or three earnest women has been turned to this point, and they now ask the co-operation of the press and public if they will grant it, in organizing a plan by which such a project can be successfully carried through.

H. H. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 3, 1876.

THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, under date of Jan. 20, 1876, has the following:

"The colored regiments which form a portion of the Nation's soldiery are the cause of much solicitude. The committee don't like to take the responsibility of reporting directly for their abolition, and yet there seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of getting rid of them in some way. They claim that they are worthless and unreliable; that on the Mexican border, where they are stationed, they fraternize with Mexicans and assist in their depredations, and that they cannot be used to fight the Indians. But how to get rid of them is puzzling the Democratic mind, and it is trying to hit upon some plan by which this part of the force can be gradually obliterated from the service."

Now, Sir, though I am extremely averse to obtruding myself upon the public, I wish to say a word or two touching this matter. It is easy enough to make vague, hasy charges against any sort of troops, or people, for that matter, and the small wits who spell negro with two "gs" may sneer about the colored soldier, and no logician, from Aristotle to Mills and Baine, has ever been able to refute a sneer. But this statement about the colored soldier fraternizing with Mexicans is sheer, manifest absurdity. No one who has ever been an hour on our border, can say that the soldiers in question have ever shown anything like disloyalty or want of fealty to the flag. There is no reason why colored soldiers should have any especial assimilation with, or love for the hybrid Mexican race, and I challenge your correspondent for any evidence of the fact.

I speak whereof I do know, and a long service with colored troops on the Mexican border gives me some authority as a witness. I say unhesitatingly and without reserve I have never known of such a case and never heard of one. They have always been prompt and sedulous in enforcing the law against Mexicans, and, if there could have been any partiality in the matter, it would have been in favor of the white citizen. The Mexican race is ignorant and degraded, and some people simply argue because they are there must be a strong sympathy with the negro. As to the charge of this particular class of troops not being reliable against Indians, I will simply say that every one, either soldier or civilian, knows that in many localities upon the border, among the worst and most lawless class of frontiersmen, there is a strong prejudice against the Army, not as regards color, but the Army *en bloc*. And there is good reason for this feeling, for in many localities law and order could not be preserved against these dangerous classes but by the soldiers.

This talk about the inefficiency of colored troops is the same sort of talk you hear about all troops among border ruffians everywhere. The troops are continually being called upon to aid the civil authorities against the turbulent and lawless, and *lude vice*.

Good citizens everywhere have confidence in the American soldiers, white or black, and are glad to be protected by them. The other class, unfortunately very numerous, do not like them, and try to discredit them by sneers and outright falsehoods.

I boldly challenge the whole border population to show one case, however insignificant, where the colored soldier has been recreant in the face of any enemy, Indian, or border ruffian, or Mexican cattle-thief.

Pardon this trespass on your valuable time, and this effort to set right your most admirable journal—so rarely wrong even in small matters of fact.

C. D. B.

FORT BAYARD, New-Mexico, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1875.

"POUND PARTIES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me what constitutes a mock auction? and what is the difference between one and a "pound party"? During the past four weeks I have been invited to a number of the latter. With the invitation comes the explanation that it "is an entertainment to which each person is invited to contribute a pound of such article as he or she may select, which is sold at auction during the evening, and the proceeds given to the desired object. Each package remains unopened until purchased." In consequence of the latter clause there is facility for much deceit concerning their contents, as on one occasion a box was held up having Tiffany's mark, which all could see, the auctioneer announcing that its contents were a necklace, causing the bids to run up very high; when handed to the unfortunate one who had bid on to something over $20, the necklace proved to be of sausages. These parties are not confined to private dwellings, one of them being held in a public room at which not only those invited were present, but passers by, who wandered in, giving them the air of a public auction. I understood that sales of goods at auction after sundown were illegal; also, sales of goods which have not been exposed for public inspection for at least one day before the sale. Knowing this, I beg to know if a "pound party" is allowable according to the laws of New-York, and I trust you, or one of the legal readers of THE TIMES may enlighten

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED 6,000,000 SUIT.

THE EVIDENCE NEARLY CONCLUDED—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL ON THE MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT.

The trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit was resumed before Judge Westbrook and the special jury yesterday. The conduct of the prosecution, as on the previous day, was in charge of Mr. Charles O'Conor, who seemed to inspire a great deal of vim into an otherwise uninteresting series of proceedings.

Samuel G. Courtney, the first witness sworn, testified to interviews had by him, as Connolly's attorney, with Messrs. Tilden and Havemeyer in a futile endeavor to have the prosecutions against Connolly stayed. In an interview with Mr. O'Conor, however, it was agreed that any money paid by Connolly was to be appropriated toward the payment of what the latter had taken. The arrangement was declined, however.

Rufus F. Andrews and a gentleman named Lewis, a son-in-law of Margaret Watson, were called. The latter said that Mrs. Watson was very sick. It was thereupon agreed to take her deposition before a Referee at her house to-day.

Mr. O'Conor objected to the line of examination pursued by the defense, saying that any agreement or compromise made between private persons and the members of the Ring was totally irrelevant.

Mr. Field said that if the other side were willing to demur, and to stake their reputation on the result, he would allow a demurrer to be interposed in order to ascertain whether they had a legal or good defense.

Mr. O'Conor retorted by saying that he did not propose to demur to the kind of defense interposed.

John H. Strahan, who was counsel for Mrs. Watson, gave some evidence as to the suit against her, and promised to produce on Tuesday next the papers in the cases against her.

Arthur J. Smith was recalled, and gave the following as the totals of Tweed's accounts with the Broadway Bank: 1867, $588,675 16; 1868, $2,722,958 91; 1869, $3,650,573 27.

John Sparks, the Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, was put on the stand to show that there were twenty-eight indictments still pending against Tweed, and also to give the record of Tweed's conviction.

Judson Jarvis testified as to the arrests of Tweed, Connolly, Garvey, &c. After this the jury were discharged until Tuesday, it being understood that, with the exception of the judgment rolls in the cases against Mrs. Watson, all the testimony for the defense was in. Notice was given to the jurors to reassemble on Tuesday in the room occupied by Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, whither the trial of the Tweed suits has been transferred.

Mr. David Dudley Field then began his argument on the motion for a dismissal of the complaint, which was ruled upon merely pro forma when presented. He said they had been accustomed to hear from the newspapers that there was no defense, but they paid no attention to it, for all men knew that they had no trustworthy information. But they had had it stated in a form requiring their notice in the opening of the learned counsel for the prosecution as well as from the senior counsel. The court smiles at such statements; only the jury are to be affected by them. The testimony was now all in, and the defense moved for a dismissal of the complaint, or else to have the Judge charge the jury to give a much smaller amount than was claimed. A defense could be either to the whole amount of a claim or to a portion of the demand, and it was none the less a defense because not extending to the whole amount. He would endeavor to show, first, that the plaintiffs had no demand at all; and second, that if they did, it is to be materially reduced from that claimed. In the complaint it was alleged that the $6,000,000 deposited in the Broadway Bank was drawn from time to time. If this allegation was material, it should not be in the complaint. If it was material, the omission to prove it was fatal. Again, no conspiracy had been shown between Tweed and Watson, and nothing had been proved concerning Tweed's connection with the Board of Audit, except what was given by Garvey, a confessed thief. No evidence had been adduced to show that the bills were not passed upon by the Board of Audit. No proof had been given about the New-York Printing Company's bills showing them to have been fraudulent, and for this reason the claim should be reduced $611,000. The eighteen Keyser warrants for $2,780,491 48 must be deducted from the claim, it not having been shown that Tweed was concerned in their forgery. Under the law, as regarded the remaining $3,509,371, the County could only recover the amount wrongfully obtained and no more. Again, the acts of the Board of Audit were of a judicial character on Tweed's part, and he was therefore protected.

Mr. O'Conor said he hardly thought the argument needed a reply from him then, it being more suitable to go before the jury.

Judge Westbrook said he would hear any further argument in the matter on Monday.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. GREEN.

A TEST CASE TO TRY HIS RIGHT TO WITHHOLD THE SALARY OF A CIVIL JUSTICE.

The suit to test the right of the Controller to withhold salaries from the Justices of the Civil District Courts unless they consent to answer questions touching the services performed by them was called on for hearing yesterday morning in the Fourth District Court, before Justice Dinkel. The suit arose under a claim by Justice William H. Kelly, of the Sixth District Court, for his salary of $500 for the month of January last, which was withheld by the Controller on account of the Justice refusing to recognize the legality of the claim put forward by the Controller. The claim for salary was assigned by Justice Kelly to Mr. J. N. Mackay, his law partner, who, as such assignee, is the plaintiff in the suit.

Mr. John A. Beall, counsel for the Controller, objected to Justice Dinkel taking jurisdiction of the case, mainly on the ground that, as a Justice of a civil district court, he was interested in the result. Other courts were open in which the case could be heard, and he thought that, under the circumstances it should not be entertained in this court.

Justice Dinkel said that the only question for him to determine was whether he had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the case. If he had he could not order the plaintiff out of court. Until just then he had not had jurisdiction on account of the Controller not having personally appeared, but, as he was now present, jurisdiction had been obtained, and if Justice Kelly wanted to continue the case the court must hear it.

Mr. Beall excepted to the court's ruling, and it was arranged to proceed with the trial as soon as Justice Kelly could appear. The Controller then returned to his office, leaving his case in his counsel's hands, there being no important question on the facts, the points at issue being mainly of a legal character.

Justice Kelly having arrived, Mr. Beall moved to vacate the warrant issued against the Controller.

Mr. Mackay said that it was too late, Mr. Green having answered.

Justice Dinkel said that it was understood when the answer was filed that the defendant should reserve the right to move to dismiss the warrant.

The motion was made and denied.

Justice Kelly, Patrick Daly, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Guion, the disbursing officer in the Controller's office, testified to the facts in the case, as already published.

Mr. Beall moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that Mr. Mackay had been assigned the warrant with the intention to sue for its recovery, which was in violation of the statute prohibiting lawyers from accepting such assignments; that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest; that the warrant was withheld by the Controller in the interest of the public, under the authority given him to withhold payment of salaries of officials who had not accounted for fees received by them; that the charge was not sustained that there was any intent on the part of the Controller to convert the warrant to his own use; and that the proper method in the present case to pursue would be, if there was any just claim, to bring a suit before a higher tribunal, and not by a summary process issuing from a Justice's Court.

Justice Dinkel denied absolutely the motion to dismiss in reference to all the grounds except the first, in relation to which he denied the motion pro forma, saying that he would examine the matter before giving a final decision, and he reserved his decision on the merits of the case, saying that he would render it within eight days.

THE BECKWITH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Charles R. Beckwith, confidential book-keeper in the employ of Benjamin T. Babbitt, the wealthy soap manufacturer of Nos. 64 to 74 Washington street, who is charged with having embezzled sums amounting in the aggregate to $500,000, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on five indictments for grand larceny, embezzlement, and forgery. The larceny and embezzlement indictments specifically charge Beckwith with having appropriated on Aug. 4, 1871, $608 05; on Aug. 29, 1871, $615 90, and on Jan. 27, 1872, $11,656 55. The two forgery indictments charge the prisoner with having on March 18, 1871, forged the name of Mr. Babbitt to a check for $3,182 40 on the Metropolitan National Bank, and forging a similar check for $11,656 55 on Jan. 27, 1872. Beckwith, through his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the Tombs.

THE POWER OF OUTGOING JUDGES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Edward D. James and others against John J. Burchell, which was brought up in quite a singular manner. The action itself was tried in December last before Judge Loew. On the 31st of that month, which was the last day of Judge Loew's term, he handed the Clerk, with the other papers in the case, a written document, unsigned by him and purporting to be his opinion, in which he came to the conclusion that the complaint should be dismissed, with costs. On the accompanying points he wrote the indorsement, "See opinion, F. W. Loew." The matter came up before Judge Robinson on cross motions made by each side. The plaintiff wished to have the cause restored to the calendar for trial, on the ground that the imperfect decision of Judge Loew must be considered as no decision. The defendant, on the other hand, moved to have the matter referred to ex-Judge Loew, for him to make proper findings of fact and conclusions of law, or that they should be made by the court in conformity with the opinion. Judge Robinson holds, however, that whatever Judge Loew failed to do toward completing his decision, cannot now be supplied by his renewed action or by the court. The plaintiff's motion is therefore granted, and that of the defendant denied.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. GREEN AND DARLING—EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DUFFY.

The examination in the case in which Mr. Spencer K. Green and Hon. William A. Darling are charged with verifying a false statement of the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank came on yesterday afternoon, before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch appeared on behalf of the depositors who instigated the prosecution, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, ex-Postmaster Wakeman, and Mr. Robert V. Sewell for the defense. The charge against the defendants is that on the 14th of March, 1871, when Mr. Green was President of the bank, and Mr. Darling, Secretary, ad interim, they verified a report to the Bank Superintendent, that the assets of the bank, on the 1st of the preceding January, amounted to $6,063,345 97, and its liabilities to $5,939,369 84, showing an excess of assets of $123,976 13, when, in fact, the assets amounted to only $5,850,218 41, and the liabilities to $6,179,392 62, showing a deficiency of $329,174 21; that the statement gave a surplus of $33,373 98 for 1870, when, in fact, there was a deficiency of $45,589 95; and that then a false entry was made in the books of the bank to cover up the deficiencies. It was also charged that the alleged surplus, $33,373 98, should really have been charged as a loss, thus doubling its amount as a deficiency, instead of appearing as a surplus.

Mr. Fitch called Mr. A. Sellers, a book-keeper in the office of the Receiver, who identified the books of the bank, and said he had examined the statement of defendants and compared it with the books.

The defense objected to a certified copy of the statement which was offered, on the ground that it was not properly authenticated, but it was admitted provisionally, with the understanding that the original should subsequently be produced.

Witness testified that the amount due depositors as given by the statement was $5,939,369 84, and that the general ledger showed the same amount. On cross-examination, the witness showed how the accounts were posted in the general ledger, and how an examination of that would show the condition of the bank's affairs.

Mr. Benjamin A. McDonald, an expert accountant, called by Mr. Fitch, testified that the statement made by defendants set forth the cost of the bank's real estate, furniture, fixtures, &c., at $242,495 97.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said that the bank officials were not required by law to report the cost of furniture and fixtures.

It appeared from the entries in the general ledger that the cost of real estate, furniture, &c., was the same amount as set forth in the statement.

Mr. McDonald was about to read a statement to the effect that a false entry had been made in the books of the bank on April 3, 1868, when an objection was raised that such entry had nothing to do with the defendants, who were charged with making a false statement three years later.

On the promise of Mr. Fitch that he would show that this entry was known to one or both of the defendants as false, it was admitted for the present.

Mr. Wakeman said that this entry had nothing whatever to do with the present charges against the defendants.

Justice Duffy said he would rule it out if counsel did not connect it with these charges.

Mr. Wakeman said that Mr. Darling was not Secretary of the bank until Jan. 17, 1871, and continued in the position only a few weeks. The alleged fraudulent entry of 1868 must have been returned in statements for that year, 1869, and 1870, and the idea of holding the defendants responsible for it was absurd.

The prosecution having failed to produce certain books required for examination by the witness, an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The case against Thompson W. Decker, the late President of the bank, which was to have followed the case against Messrs. Green and Darling, was put over to 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday next.

AUSTIN BLACK ACQUITTED.

District Attorney Phelps, in summing up in the trial of Austin Black for an alleged attempt at subornation of perjury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in touching on the question of character, took occasion to say:

"Why, gentlemen, the very air rings now while I speak to you with the horror with which this whole country has shuddered to find that in the most unexpected moment a gallant soldier, high in the confidence of the nation, deservedly intrusted with one of the highest posts, against whom the breath of suspicion never breathed a reproach—who bore through the war, throughout all its conflicts, a plume as stainless as Henri of Navarre, whose services in the field and in the Cabinet have been recognized by a grateful country—that even he, a soldier and a gentleman of before unsullied record, of the most honorable instincts; that he, yielding to a sudden, overwhelming temptation, fell as fell Lucifer, the son of the morning, and the place that once knew him knows him no more, and his friends, and those who loved him, and the great mass of our citizens everywhere, go about with downcast eyes and sorrowing hearts, regretting that a reputation so bright as his has fallen; and we go with averted faces, and cast the mantle of oblivion over the record of his shame. Character is not enough, for beyond and besides the good character of the prisoner you have to explain, on some theory of probability, of reason, and of judgment, the facts in this case, which stand out undisputed, uncontradicted, unqualified, and which, without explanation other than that which they have yet received, worthy of credence or of trust, points with unerring finger to the guilt of the prisoner as charged in this indictment."

Judge Barrett then charged the jury at great length, laying down the law applicable to the case, and calling attention to the testimony on both sides. He said the jury were not to believe the evidence of the prisoner's accomplices unsupported by other evidence. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal. The accused was then warmly congratulated by his friends.

COURTESIES BETWEEN BENCH AND BAR.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the City of New-York, held at the court-room of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Jan. 17, the following resolution was referred to the Bar Association:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the Presiding Justice and the Associate Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department, and as an indication of our reverence for law, order, and justice, we request the crier of this court, from the opening of the General Term in January of this Centennial year, (1876,) to commence the practice recently adopted in the Court of Appeals, of announcing the daily entrance into the court-room of the presiding Justice and his associates, and that the members of the Bar thereupon rise and remain standing until the presiding Justice and his associates are seated.

At a regular meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this association concurs in the action taken by the members of the Bar of the County of New-York, at the meeting held Jan. 17, 1876, and communicated to this association for its consideration, and recommends that the practice adopted in the Court of Appeals of announcing the entrance of the Presiding Justice and his associates, and of their recognition by the members of the Bar in the manner specified in the resolution referred to this association, be adopted by the Bar of the City and County of New-York, as a rule of procedure at the sessions of the General Term of the Supreme Court; and this association also recommends that the same practice be adopted in reference to the sessions of the General Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Smith vs. Aldrick, Sperry vs. The Hargraves Manufacturing Company, Fillon vs. Hume, Brown vs. Lyddy, Haskin vs. Dunne, Petters vs. Ellison, The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Kuhn, Jacques vs. Kennedy.

In the matter of John H. Reed, &c.—The testimony of the witness is not signed, as required by rule 39.

In the matter of Frankenstein.—I think there should be a reference in this case to ascertain the truth of facts stated in the petition.

Miller vs. Nichols.—Motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with costs.

Faber vs. Hovey.—Bond on appeal approved.

String vs. Cosine.—Receiver's bond approved.

Man vs. Kining.—Explanation wanted.

Heillerman vs. Racey.—I want the order which I made in this case.

Home Insurance Company vs. Montford et al.—Does not comply with rule 34.

Raynor vs. Randall.—What is the necessity for an order to show cause?

In the matter of John G. Breen.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Seaman vs. McReynolds et al.—Defendants' attorney must serve a copy of proposed order upon the plaintiff's attorney with notice of settlement, which may be for Monday next at 10 A. M.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Weber et al. vs. The Dry Dock Savings Bank.—Motion denied without costs.

Allen et al. vs. Jacobs et al.—Order appointing Leopold Wallach Receiver.

Parker vs. Harrison et al.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and that the injunction herein be dissolved.

Orders Granted.—Sander vs. Hoffman et al.; Godfrey et al. vs. Thompson; Plunkett et al. vs. Appleton et al.; Herbert et al. vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New-York; Fields et al. vs. The Stover Machine Company of the City of New-York.

Thompson vs. Dohrman et al.—Order discharging plaintiff's complaint.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

James vs. Burchell.—Plaintiff's motion granted; that of defendant denied. Opinion.

Silberman vs. Silberman.—Decree of divorce to plaintiff.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence took the papers and reserved his decision yesterday in the cross suits of Gordon and the Paoli Belt Company, on the question of continuing the injunction heretofore had against the latter.

In the case of Frank & Son against the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, the jury, before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday brought in a verdict of $1,680 for the plaintiffs. The latter sued to recover over three thousand six hundred dollars on a policy, the defense to which was an allegation of overcharges.

District Attorney Phelps will appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the recent order of Judge Lawrence, at Chambers, discharging from arrest Mary Barbaro, who was committed as a vagrant for begging. The appeal is to decide what constitutes vagrancy under the statute, and what allegations are necessary to support the charge.

Early yesterday morning Philip Quimby and John McCloskey were arrested by Officers Sullivan and Watson at the corner of Vestry and Greenwich streets, for burglariously entering Zachariah Kinstle's tailor shop, No. 469 Canal street. The prisoners were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court and committed by Justice Kilbreth.

A long argument, without result, was had before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the old suit of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company against Gen. Sturm and others, which is brought to restrain the taking by the defendants of $48,000 out of the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Further argument will be had on Monday.

George Newton, Herman Leckscheid, and Lewis Korystoski, three of the striking tailors formerly employed by W. O. Linthicum, applied, through their counsel, to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to be admitted to bail. This being denied, they paid $10 fine each and gave bail for their good behavior, in default of which they had been committed by Justice Kilbreth.

Officer Macdermott, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was assaulted on Feb. 13 by several young ruffians, at night. They struck him on the leg, knocking him down, and beat him so severely that he has since been unable to appear against his assailants. Edward McShaffray was the only one caught, he being arrested on Thursday night, and on being brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court was held for trial.

An order to show cause was obtained from Judge Lawrence yesterday against the defendants in the suit of the Industrial Exhibition Company against Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., directing the latter to show why they should not be punished for contempt of court, for refusing to obey the injunction had against them in the suit restraining them from selling bonds of the company. It is alleged that they continued to sell the bonds after the injunction order was served upon them.

John G. Breen was recently committed to Ludlow Street Jail on an execution against the defendant in the suit of Adolph Edelmuth against James J. Breen. He sought his discharge on the ground of the misnomer by writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner to custody, holding that the latter, having appeared in the action, and having admitted being the defendant, is now too late in his application.

The corporation known as the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company has voluntarily dissolved, and its Receiver's report was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Ten thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars in all were received by the Receiver, whose total payments amounted to $9,649 45, leaving a balance of $683 55. Out of the latter amount some small disbursements are to be made, which will bring the sum to $637 10. Nine thousand dollars of the payments were distributed among the eighteen stockholders of the company.

The case of William F. Owens against Roszel F. Picket, to recover $1,533 38, was tried before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. The money was alleged to have been advanced to cover "shorts" on stock transactions. The defendant averred that the transactions had been based on the plaintiff's assertion that he was "in with Gould" and others, and had "corners" which would enable him to make a great deal of money. These statements, he alleged, were false. A verdict for the plaintiff was ordered.

The case of George Spohr, recently committed for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of selling adulterated milk, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made by Horatio F. Averill, the prisoner's counsel, for a writ of prohibition directed to the Special Sessions, forbidding them to try the case. The prisoner makes affidavit that being a German, and not understanding English, he did not understand what was said to him before the Police Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial, and that he did not desire to waive a jury trial. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

The case of Edward C. Genet against the City was tried before Judge Donohue, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover for services as an attendant in the Court of Common Pleas from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1872. The defense was that he had been appointed by Connolly, when Controller, without authority; that he had performed no services and had not been recognized by the court. The plaintiff replied by averring that he was ready at all times to do service. A jury disagreed on the case only a few days ago. Yesterday Judge Donohue directed a verdict for the plaintiff of $622 50, that being the amount claimed, with interest.

Edward Keenan, of Fort Washington, appeared at the Harlem Police Court, before Justice Smith, yesterday, and stated that, while passing through One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, he was accosted by Arthur Wilkie, of One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue, and George Leonard, of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street—the latter putting his hands over complainant's mouth while Wilkie emptied his pockets of their contents. The prisoners, who are respectively sixteen and fourteen years of age, pleaded not guilty, but were committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The following liquor-dealers were held yesterday at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court in $100 bail for violation of the Excise law: Francis Bannan, No. 501 Third avenue; Thomas W. Valentine, No. 540 Third avenue; Michael O'Brien, No. 724 Second avenue; Patrick Kenny, No. 745 Second avenue; Frank Lute, No. 241 East Twenty-eighth street; Edward Chapman, No. 551 First avenue; Joseph Kerns, No. 438 Third avenue; Peter Brady, No. 535 Third avenue; John Kerrigan, No. 337 East Nineteenth street; Cornelius Drevier, No. 218 East Eighteenth street; Hugh F. Farrell, No. 666 Third avenue, and Christopher Lynch, No. 247 East Twenty-eighth street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A dividend of five per cent. was declared by Register Ketchum, yesterday, to the creditors of Nathan Harper.

Mr. Samuel Shethar, the Assignee of Vyse & Co., straw goods, of No. 537 Broadway, who failed last June, with liabilities amounting to over one million and a half dollars, expects to pay the first dividend, amounting to ten per cent., during the present month.

The firm of Drake & Colby, grain merchants at No. 66 Pearl street, has been adjudged bankrupt on the petition of nine creditors, whose claims amount to $61,000. The following are the principal petitioning creditors: Robert Craig & Co., $19,530; Brown Bros., $9,060; Bell & Smithers, $8,063 10; Harper & Goodby, $7,979 40; Merchants' Bank of Canada, $6,612 30; Corn Exchange Bank, $6,000; M. Morgan's Sons, $3,096 90.

Messrs. Samuel Shether and Martin Bates, of the committee of creditors appointed to examine into the affairs of Henry M. Silverman, manufacturer of furs and caps, of No. 554 Broadway, who suspended Wednesday last, have found that the liabilities amount to about two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the assets are estimated at $130,000. They believe that he will be able to pay thirty or forty cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of Fairfield & Trask, butter-dealers, of No. 150 Chambers street, who made an assignment three months ago to M. Folsom, will be held on the 16th inst. before Register Fitch, at No. 345 Broadway, to prove their debts and elect an Assignee. The following are the principal creditors: A. G. Luckey, $12,083; Butler, Evans & Co., $7,680 35; New-York National Exchange Bank, $7,380 16; C. F. Tritjen, $6,132; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $5,500; Havemeyer Brothers, $5,461; Pacific National Bank of Council Bluffs, $5,000; Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $4,830; DeLamater, Cumings & Winser, $4,231; Martin & Bro., $3,544. The liabilities amount to $80,000, and the assets to $16,000.

THE LONG ISLAND RING.

The fight between the members of the Long Island Ring and the Citizens' Reform Association, of Newtown, continues as bitter as ever. Justice of the Peace Murphy has been released from the Penitentiary and has again joined the Ring forces. In reference to the construction of the Hoffman boulevard, which was to have been built from Jamaica to Astoria, and which is uncompleted for two miles, Mr. Thomas Warrin, the President of the Citizens' Association, wrote a letter to a Long Island paper demanding that Messrs. Henry, Remsen, and Oscar Backus, the Commissioners appointed for the construction of the boulevard, publish their accounts, so that the public should know in what manner the money was expended. Mr. Backus replied, stating in substance that he would make the accounts public when he "got ready." It was subsequently asserted by the Ring that the accounts were in the hands of Judge Fosdick for examination. Mr. Warrin has received information that the accounts were never submitted to Judge Fosdick.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 C. Pac. G. bs.109	600 Pacific Mail....... 26½
10,000 U. Pacific 1st.106	400 do........ 26⅞
4,000 do.........105⅞	500 do........ 27
7,000 Un. Pac. L. G.103¼	200 do........ 27⅛
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 92½	500 do........ 27¼
100 Erie Railway...... 17¾	800 do........ 27⅜
25 do......... 17½	1000 do........ 27¼
100 do.......s3. 17¾	600 do........ 27
50 do........ 18	700 do........ 27⅛
200 do......... 17¾	100 do........ 26⅞
700 Western Union.... 70⅛	100 do........ 27
1700 do........ 70¼	500 do........ 27⅛
344 do........ 70⅜	500 do........ 27¼
600 do........ 70¼	300 do.......c. 27⅛
1000 do........ 70⅛	800 do........ 27⅛
1200 do........ 70¼	3500 do........ 27
1500 do........ 70⅜	500 do........ 27⅛
1500 do........ 70½	100 do........ 26⅞
100 do.......c. 70½	300 do........ 27
1500 do........ 70⅜	500 do........ 26⅞
1600 do.......s3. 70¼	200 do.......c. 26⅞
100 Mich. Central..... 60¾	400 do........ 26¾
100 do........ 60⅝	300 do.......s3. 26⅛
100 do......b60. 61	1220 do........ 26⅜
500 Kansas & Texas.. 12¼	500 do........ 26¼
100 St. L. K. C.& N.Pf. 31½	500 do........ 26⅛
100 N. J. Southern.... 1	1100 do........ 26
500 Rock Island......110⅝	100 do........ 26¼
500 do.......c.110⅝	100 North-western.... 42⅝
400 North-west. Pf.... 63½	400 do........ 42¾
100 do......s3. 63¾	200 do........ 42⅞
200 do........ 63⅞	400 do........ 43
100 do......s3. 64	700 do........ 43⅛
100 do........ 64⅛	500 do........ 43
1000 Lake Shore...... 62	200 St. Paul........ 42½
500 do........ 62⅛	100 do........ 42¾
1000 do........ 62¼	200 do........ 43
3900 do........ 62⅜	700 do........ 43⅛
3200 do........ 62½	900 do........ 43¼
700 do........ 62⅝	100 do........ 43½
600 do........ 62¾	100 do........ 43⅜
1500 do........ 62⅝	300 do........ 43¼
1700 do......s3. 62½	200 do........ 43⅛
1500 do......s3. 62⅜	50 do......s3. 43⅜
100 do......s5. 62⅜	200 St. Paul Pf...... 79¾
3000 do........ 62¼	100 do......b3. 80
1300 do......s3. 62⅛	100 do........ 79⅞
600 Ohio & Miss....... 21¼	100 do......s3. 79¾
100 do........ 21⅛	100 St. L. & Iron M... 25¼
400 do........ 21	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$60,000 U.S.6s,R.'81.123	$20,000 U.S. 5s,10-10 R.......12.118½
30,000U.S.5-20C.'65.118⅛	20,000 do.......b3.118½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..........n.119⅝	10,000U.S.5s,10-40C.119⅛
20,000U.S.5s,10-40R.118⅝	15,000 U.S.5s,C.'81.119⅛
50,000 do.......118½	25,000 do.......12.119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 A.7s,ls. to L.R. & Ft. S. R... 18	100 Erie R'way.b c. c. 17⅝
10,000 do......... 17½	500 do........ 17⅝
4,000 A.7s,M.O.&RR. 17	100 do......s3. 17⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds.103¼	100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 26⅜
1,000 N.Y.S.B'tyL.R.104¾	600 do........ 26½
10,000 Va. 6s, ded'd.. 9½	1400 do........ 26¼
16,000 P. R. of Mo.b.c. 90	600 do........ 26⅜
2,000 N. J. Cen.1stC.112¼	700 do........ 26⅛
1,000 M. & St. P.1st, La C. Div.....102½	700 do........ 26
2,000 M. & St. P.. C. & M. Div.... 98½	1900 do........ 26¼
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88⅞	1600 do........ 26⅛
5,000 do......b3. 89	500 do........ 26
1,000 C.&N.W.C.C.G. 92½	600 do........ 25⅞
1,000 do........ 92⅜	400 do........ 25¾
4,000 Erie 4th......102½	500 do........ 25⅞
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.109½	50 do......b3. 26
3,000 N. J. South..... 20½	2100 do........ 26
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.123	600 do......s3. 25⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R.120	200 do.....s10. 25⅞
2,000 N. Y.C.6s.S.bs.102½	4800 do........ 25¾
2,000 C. & Tol. S. F..107	2000 do........ 25⅝
1,000 C. Pac. G. bs..109	4500 do........ 25½
2,000 do......b. c.108⅞	100 do........c. 25½
1,000 W. Pac. Bds...101⅛	200 do........c. 25¾
2,000 do.......b. c.101⅛	100 do........ 25⅝
5,000 WU.C.1900b.c. 98½	1000 do........ 25⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105⅞	500 do........ 26
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91¾	400 do......s3. 25⅞
14,000 do........ 92	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 60⅝
10,000 So. P. B. of Mo. 70½	400 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 62¼
5,000 St. L. & I.M2d. 75	1100 do......s3. 62⅛
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 67½	3000 do........ 62¼
1,000 do........ 67¼	300 do......b3. 62¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 65	400 do......s3. 62⅜
25,000 do..b. c.b3. 65	4000 do........ 62
10,000 G. W..1st, '88. 90¼	400 do......s3. 62⅛
2,000 G. West. 2d.... 65	200 do......s3. 62¼
5,000 do..b. c.b3. 65	1200 do........ 62⅜
5,000 R.W&O.C.1b.c. 94	1100 do........ 62½
30,000 H. & C.Mo.1st. 83	10 Ill. Central...b. c.102
1,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 79	113 Cleve. & P. G'd.... 94
43 Bank of Com......116	100 C. & N. W.b. c. b3. 43
5 D. & H. Can. Co...120½	600 do........ 42⅞
5 do......b.c.121	300 do......b3. 42⅞
100 Quick.M.C.b.c.b3. 18½	100C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 64
2700 West. Union.b.c. 70⅛	5 C. R. of N. J..b. c.107¼
3900 do........ 70	15 C. & R. I.....b. c.110⅞
200 do.......c. 70	1200 do........ 110½
300 do......b3. 70	200 do......b3.110⅝
1200 do........ 69⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s4. 43
500 do........ 69¾	100 do........ 43
200 do........ 69⅞	400 do........ 42⅞
60 do........ 70	200 do........ 43
900 do........ 69⅞	400 do........ 43⅛
500 do......s3. 69¾	400C.,M&StP.P.b c.s3. 79⅛
1600 do........ 69¾	100 do........ 79⅞
600 do........ 69⅝	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 3½
900 do........ 69½	50 do........ 3¾
15 do........ 69¾	100 Chic. & Alton....101¼
200 do........ 69½	350 do......b.c.101¼
2200 do........ 69⅜	110 Chi., Bur. & Q......119
2000 do........ 69¼	8 do......b.c.119¾
1100 do......s3. 69¼	400S.L.,KC&NP.bc.b3. 32
2100 do........ 69¼	100 N. J. South...b.c. 1
1400 do........ 69⅜	100 do........ 1¼
500 do........ 69½	200 do........ 1
100 do......s10. 69½	100 Ohio & M..b. c.s3. 20⅞
1200 do........ 69⅜	300 do........ 21
	200 do........ 21¼
	400 Consol. Coal..b. c. 44⅞
	10 do........ 45
	100 M. L. & M. a.p.b.c. 7

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1865........118⅛	100 Lake Shore......s3. 62½
20,000 Reg'd 5s,'81..118¾	300 do........ 62⅝
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89	500 do......s3. 62⅞
5,000R.,W.&O. 1st.c. 94	500 do......s3. 62⅞
3,000 U. Pacific 1st. 105¾	600 do........ 63
100 Del. & Hudson....120	500 do......s3. 63
100 Consol'd Coal.... 44¼	100 do........ 63
300 Erie Railway..b.3. 17¾	1000 do........ 63⅛
100 do......s.3. 17⅞	1500 do........ 63¼
200 do......b.3. 17⅞	2100 do........ 63¼
400 do......b.3. 18	1000 do........ 63⅛
600 do........ 18	200 do......s3. 63⅜
1300 do......s3. 18	300 do........ 63⅜
100 Panama........ 135	100 do........ 63⅜
200 Western Union..... 69⅝	300 do........ 63
500 do......b.3. 69¾	3200 do........ 63
800 do........ 69¾	500 do........ 63¼
1500 do........ 69⅞	100 Mich. Central..... 60¾
100 do......b.3. 70	50 do........ 60⅞
2800 do........ 69⅞	100 do........ 61
1300 do........ 69¾	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 25⅛
300 do......s3. 69⅝	100 do......b.60. 25⅛
1100 do........ 69⅝	100 St.L.&K.C.Pf.b.3. 32
1500 do........ 69½	100 C., C., C. & Ind.... 52
900 do........ 69⅜	200 North-west........ 43
200 Pacific Mail..b.3. 26	100 do........ 43⅛
700 do........ 25⅞	600 do......b.3. 43⅛
400 do........ 26	300 do........ 43¼
300 do........ 26⅛	100 do......b.3. 43
300 do........ 26¼	300 Rock Island......110⅝
300 do........ 26⅛	200 St. Paul........ 43⅜
600 do........ 25⅞	500 do......b.3. 43⅛
100 do......b.3. 26	100 do......s3. 43⅛
400 do........ 25⅞	100 do........ 43⅜
1300 do........ 25¾	200 do........ 43⅜
200 do........ 25⅝	200 St. Paul Pf....b3. 79⅞
100 Kan. & Texas...c. 12½	200 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅛
	800 do........ 21⅛
	200 do........ 21⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, R.'81.123⅛	100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...........121¾
25,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c..121⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N.Y.S.7sBL.R.104¾	100 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 63¼
1,000 L. & W. B. C... 97¾	200 do........ 63⅜
1,000 M. & St.P.1st, L. C. D.......102½	500 do........ 63½
1,000 C. & N.W.1st.103½	500 do........ 63⅝
1,000 C.&N.W.C.CG. 92⅝	1500 do........ 63⅝
500 do........ 92¾	700 do........ 63⅜
4,000 Mich.S.S.F.bs.109⅝	200 do........ 63¼
7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103⅝	700 do......b3. 63⅜
3,000 U. P. R.R.1st.105⅝	800 do......s3. 63⅜
5,000 do........ 105¾	400 do........ 63¼
1,000 T. & Wab. 1st. 90	100 do........ 63⅛
7,000 T. & W. 1st. St. L. D.......... 68½	900 do........ 63¼
1,000 L. & N. C. '98. 91⅞	1700 do........ 63⅜
11,000 H. 1st, 7s. C.119	1500 do........ 63¼
44 Bank of Com....116½	2000 do........ 63⅜
100 Con. Coal of M.... 44¼	500 do......s3. 63⅛
50 do....b. c. 44½	200 do......s3. 63
1000 Pacific Mail.b.c. 25⅝	200 do........ 63⅛
100 do........ 25¾	100 N.Y.& H.R.R..b.c.115⅝
1000 do........ 26	100 Ill. Cen.......b. c.102½
700 do........ 25⅞	10 C. & P. G.....b. c. 94
2700 West. U.Tel.b. c. 69⅜	40 do........ 94⅛
700 do......b3. 69½	500 C. & N. W.....b.c. 42⅞
1200 do........ 69½	100 do......b3. 43
100 do.......c. 69½	100 do........ 43⅛
700 do........ 69⅝	1000 do........ 43¼
500 do........ 69½	1200 do........ 43⅜
2500 do........ 69⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 64⅛
1000 do......b.3. 69½	100 do........ 64
500 do........ 69⅝	400 Chic. & R. I.b. c.110⅛
400 do........ 69⅜	300 do........ 110⅝
800 do........ 69⅜	200 Cen. of N. J..b c.107¼
900 do......b3. 69½	100 C.,M.&St.P....b.c. 43¼
2800 do........ 69½	200 do........ 43⅜
1000 do......s3. 69½	100 do........ 43⅜
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 18	100 do........ 43¾
1800 do......b3. 18⅛	500 do........ 44
50 Erie R. Pf.....b. c. 35	1100 do........ 43¾
100 C., B.&Q.b.c.s60.118	1100 do........ 43⅝
400 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 21¼	600 do........ 43½
100 do........ 21⅛	100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pf.....b. c.b3. 80
100 do......s3. 21	400 do........ 79⅞
100 do........ 21⅛	100 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 3⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 18½	100 do........ 3¾
500 Mo.,Kan. & T.b.c. 12¼	100 D.,L.&W.b.c.s10.118½
500 do......b3. 12	
100 A. & P. Pf.....b c. 5	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N. Y. C. 1st,C.123⅛	900 Lake Shore...... 63⅜
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. D....... 68½	3500 do........ 63½
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st.116½	600 do........ 63⅝
100 Consol. Coal...... 44¼	400 do......b3. 63⅜
100 A. & P. Tel....... 20	700 do........ 63⅝
1600 West. Union..... 69⅝	1500 do........ 63⅝
2000 do........ 69¾	1500 do........ 63⅞
200 do........ 69⅞	1100 do......b3. 64
200 do......b3 70	100 do......s3. 64
100 do......s3. 69⅞	1000 do......s3. 64⅛
1500 do........ 69¾	500 do........ 64¾
300 do........ 69⅞	1000 do......s3. 64¼
900 do........ 70	500 do........ 64¼
300 do........ 70⅛	300 do........ 64¼
800 do........ 70¼	1100 do........ 64⅛
600 do......s3. 70⅛	1000 do......s3. 64⅛
200 do........ 70	2000 do........ 64¼
600 do........ 70⅛	500 do........ 64⅛
800 do........ 70¼	500 do......b3. 64⅜
100 Erie Railway...... 18⅛	100 North-western.... 43¼
2100 do......b3. 18¼	100 do........ 43⅜
100 Mich. Cen....b60. 61⅜	100 do......s3. 43⅜
50 do........ 61¼	400 North-west Pf.... 64¼
100 do........ 61⅜	200 do......b3. 64⅛
100 do........ 61¼	100 do........ 64¾
450 Pacific Mail....b3. 26	100 do........ 64⅝
1500 do........ 26	300 do........ 64⅞
400 do........ 25⅞	100 St. Paul......b30. 43¾
1200 do........ 26⅛	400 do........ 43⅞
500 do........ 26⅜	200 do........ 43¾
100 do......b3. 26½	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 79⅞
100 do........ 26⅝	200 do........ 80
300 do........ 26¾	100 do......b30. 80
100 Ohio & Miss...... 21¼	500 N. Y. C. & Hud....115⅜
100 do......b3. 21⅜	

FRIDAY, March 3—P. M.

The temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange early in the day was uneven, but subsequently much strength was developed in the Granger stocks, arising out of increased earnings, and Lake Shore advanced sharply, probably on account of the adjustment of all existing differences between the trunk lines at the conference of railway officials yesterday. The advance in the above-named shares finally extended to the entire list, and the day closed with a general improvement ranging from ⅛ to 2⅜ ₩ cent., the highest prices having been made in the late dealings. The volume of business was large, the sales aggregating 245,000 shares, of which over three-fourths were in Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. The greatest improvement was in Lake Shore, which rose from 62 to 64¾, closing at the latter figure. Pacific Mail was exceedingly irregular, the two extremes of the day having been 27⅜ and 25½, with closing sales at 26⅝@26¾. Western Union, after rising to 70½, declined to 69⅛, recovering to 70¼ in the final transactions. The Granger shares advanced to 43⅞ for North-western common and to 64⅞ for the preferred, and to 44 for St. Paul common and 80 for the preferred. Erie and Ohio and Mississippi were firm, the former advancing to 18¼ and the latter to 21⅜. Michigan Central rose from 60⅝ to 61⅜. Panama sold at 135, but at the close was offered at 133½. The changes in the remainder of the list were slight. Investment shares continue firm and in good demand.

There was no material change in the condition of the money market, and borrowers were supplied at yesterday's rates, viz., 3@4 ₩ cent., until near the close, when offerings were made at 2 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $300,000.

The foreign advices reported the increase in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending yesterday at 8,131,000 marks. The Bank of England gained £8,000 sterling on balance to-day. There was little or no change in securities at London, the market being steady in tone. Consols closed at 94⅛ for money, and at 94⅜@94½ for the account, and United States bonds at 105@105⅛ for 1865s, (old,) 107¾ for 1867s, 106@106⅛ for 10-40s, and 106⅜ for new 5s. The advance in foreign exchange yesterday was not maintained to-day, and the leading drawers marked down their rates to $4 86 and $4 90, with sales at about $4 85¾ and $4 89½. The demand was checked by the rise in gold, and the transactions were very small. The gold speculation opened with considerable vim, and the price advanced from 114¾ to 115, the highest point reached for some time past. The advance, however, induced sales of "long" gold, and the price dropped to 114⅝, at which the market closed. The decline was assisted by the announcement that of $500,000 gold coin engaged for shipment by to-morrow's steamer $250,000 had been withdrawn. Cash gold was easy and loaned at 3 to 4½ ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand throughout the day. The largest transactions were in 10-40s, which sold at 118½@118⅝ for registered and 119⅛ for coupon, and in the new 5s, which brought 119@119⅛. In railroad bonds there was an improvement in prices of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter in Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis division. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced to 91¾@92, and the other Pacific issues were firm. New-York Central firsts sold at 123@123⅛, and Harlem firsts at 119, both coupon. State bonds were quiet and as a rule unchanged.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day at the port of New-York were $2,773,044, and the amount marketed $2,812,915. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $21,773,044, and the total amount marketed $20,491,699.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,136,972 52
Gold payments	1,376,649 53
Gold balance	44,685,094 68
Currency receipts	336,478 03
Currency payments	792,586 85
Currency balance	36,285,396 43
Customs	225,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	119	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 86	$4 85¾
New-York Central	115¼	115⅜
Rock Island	110½	110⅝
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	43¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	79½	80
Lake Shore	61⅝	64⅜
Chicago and North-western	42½	43⅜
Chicago and North-western Pref.	63½	64⅞
Western Union	70	70¼
Union Pacific	66½	66¾
Toledo and Wabash	3⅝	3¾
Del., Lack. and Western	117⅞	118¼
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Panama	135	133½
Erie	17¾	18¼
Ohio and Mississippi	21	21⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅞	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	28	28¼
Michigan Central	60⅜	61¼
Illinois Central	102½	102½
Missouri Pacific	12½	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115⅝	115⅜	600
Erie	18¼	17¾	7,975
Lake Shore	64⅜	62	73,700
Wabash	3¾	3½	550
North-western	43⅜	42⅝	7,700
North-western Preferred	64⅞	63½	2,400
Rock Island	110⅝	110½	3,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44	42½	10,550
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	80	79½	2,100
C., C. & I. C.	52	52	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	200
Michigan Central	61⅜	60⅝	1,400
Illinois Central	102½	102½	100
Chicago and Alton	101¼	101¼	450
Delaware and Hudson Canal	120	120	100
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	119	119	210
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18½	150
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	20⅞	3,900
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5	5	100
Panama	135	133½	100
Western Union	70½	69⅛	73,914
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20	20	100
Pacific Mail	27⅜	25½	52,730
Quicksilver	18½	18½	100
Consolidation Coal	44¼	44⅛	750
Iron Mountain	25½	25¼	300
Kansas and Texas	12½	12	1,200
New-Jersey Southern	1¼	1	400
Mariposa	7	7	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	32	31½	600
Total sales			244,889

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	127	127¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅞	123⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	119	119⅛

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $211,000 for interest and $408,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$46,533,000
Gold balances	981,870
Currency balances	1,143,381

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,072,246
Currency balances	3,927,464
Gold exchanges	5,222,040
Gold balances	861,233

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 31	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.104¾
Alabama 5s, '86...... 31	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.104½
Alabama 8s, '86...... 31	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, 1891.120
Alabama 8s, '88...... 31	N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 43	N. Car. 6s, old, A.&O. 17¼
A.7s,L.R.& Ft.S. iss. 15	N. C., N. C. R. J. & J. 55
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 15	N. C., N. C. R. A. & O. 55
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 15	N.C.N.C.R.C.off,J&J 43
A. 7s,M.,O. & R. Riv. 15	N.C.N.C.R.C.off,A&O 43
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15	N. Car. F. Act, 1866. 11
Connecticut 6s.......106	N. Car. F. Act, 1868. 9
Georgia 6s.......... 93½	N. C. new bs. J. & J.. 9
Ga. 7s, new bonds...104½	N. C. new bs. A. & O. 8½
Ga. 7s, indorsed......101	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 3
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..105½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2. 2¾
Louisiana 6s......... 44	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3. 2¾
La. 6s, new bonds... 44	Ohio 6s, 1886........108
La.6s,new Fl't'g Dbt. 44	South Carolina 6s... 35½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44	S. Car. 6s, J. & J.... 35
La. 6s, Levee bds... 44	S. Car. 6s, A. & O.... 35
La. 8s, Levee bds... 40	S. Car. F. Act, 1866.. 35
La. 8s, Lev.bds.of '75. 44	N.C.L.C.1889, J. & J. 36
La. 8s of 1910....... 10	N.C.L.C.1889, A. & O. 37
Mo. 6s, due in '76...101	N. Car. 7s of 1888... 37
Mo. 6s, due in '77...101	N. C. Non-Fund. bs. 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78...101½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 42½
Mo. 6s, due in '79...101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40½
Mo. 6s, due in '80...102½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 40¾
Fund. bds., due '94-5.103½	Virginia 6s, old...... 36
L.B.,due'81 to '91,inc.103¼	Va. 6s, new bs., 1866. 37
Asy.or Univ.,due '92.103¼	Va. 6s, new bs., 1867. 37
H. & St. J., due 1876.101¼	Va. 6s, con. bonds... 75½
H. & St. J., due 1886.102½	Va.6s,ex mat'd coup. 68⅞
H. & St. J., due 1887.102½	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 72¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.114	Buff. & Erie n. bds..106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..109	Buff. & S. L. 7s.....103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds...100	Kal. & W. P. 1st..... 95
B., H. & E. 1st....... 20½	L. Shore D. bds......104½
B., H. & E. G'd...... 23	L. Shore C. C. 1st....106
B.,C.R.&M. 1st 7s,G. 47	L. Shore C. R. 1st....105½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.... 35½	L. Shore C. C. 2d....100
Ches. & O. Ex. C...... 32½	L. Shore C. R. 2d..... 99
C. & A. S'ng F'd....100	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.103½
C. & A. 1st..........115	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82S.F.114
C. & A. Income......107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....105
C., B. & Q. C. 7s.....109⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....104
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.E....101
C.,R.I.&S.F'dI.6s,'95. 98¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s,Subs..102½
C. R. of N.J.1st new.113½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st C...112¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C...123
L. & W. B. C. G'd.... 96¾	Harlem 1st 7s C.......118¾
Am. D. & Im. Bds...104	Harlem 1st 7s R.......118½
M.&St.P.1st8s,P.D...115	North Mo. 1st........ 91¾
M.&St.P.2d7 3-10P.D 97	Ohio & Miss. C.S. F. 98¾
M.&St.P.1st7s $GRD 98	Ohio & Miss. C....... 98¼
M.&St.P.1stI.&MD.. 94¾	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 77½
M.&St.P. 1stC.&M... 98½	Ohio & M. 1st S. D... 95
M.&St.P.C.S'g F'd... 88⅞	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.108⅞
M. & St. P. 2d....... 97	Cen. Pac. S. J. B..... 97½
C. & N. W. S'g F'd..106	Cen. Pac. C. & O.1st. 95
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105¼	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 99¼
C. & N. W. C. bds..102¾	West. Pac. bds.......101⅛
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Union Pac. 1st.......105¾
C. & N. W. 1st......103	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.103
C. & N. W. C.G.bds. 92¼	Union Pac. S. F...... 91¾
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 95½	S.Pacific R. b.of Mo. 70½
Gal.& Chi. Extend'd.105¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90
Peninsula 1st Conv..100	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 73
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....100	P.,Ft.W.& Chic. 1st.116⅜
Win.&St.Peter's 1st. 85	P.,Ft.W. & Chic. 2d.108
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7sS.F.109½	P.,Ft.W. & Chic. 3d.103
C.,C.,C.&I.Cons.bds.100	Cleve.&P. Cons. S.F.109½
Morris & Essex 1st..116½	Cleve. & P. 4th S. F.102⅝
Mor.&Ess. 1st of '71.109	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 53
Mor.&Ess. Con. G'd.108	Col., Chic. & I. 2d.. 16
Erie 1st Extended...109½	Rome,W.&OCon.1st. 93¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......101⅞	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.100
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......101¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 75
Erie 4th 7s, '80......102½	Alton&T.H.2d,Pref. 92
Erie 5th 7s, '88......104	Toledo,P.&W., W.D. 81
Long Dock Bonds....105½	Toledo,Peo. & W. 2d. 45
Buf.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77 95	T., P. & W. Cons.,7s. 45½
Buf.,N.Y.& E.L.Bs. 95	Toledo & W. 1st, Ex. 90½
Dub.&SiouxC.2dDiv.104	T.&W.1st, St.L. Div. 68¼
Ced.Falls&Minn.1st. 87½	Toledo & Wabash 2d. 64¼
Ind'ps, B. & W'n 1st. 35½	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 47
Ind'ps, B. & W'n 2d. 11½	Gt. Western 1st, 1888. 90
Mich.So.7 ₩ cent.2d.104	Gt. Western 2d, 1893. 65½
Mb.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.109	Quincy&Tol.1st,1890. 55
Cleve.&Tol. S'g F'd.107	Lafayette,B.&M. 1st. 75
Cleve.& Tol. new bs.105½	Han.& Cent. Mo. 1st. 82½
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.104	W.Union b., 1900,c'n. 98
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.104⅜	

And the following for the City bank shares:

Butchers' & Drovers'135	Importers' & Trad'rs'190¼
Central National....100	Mechanics'..........138
Chatham..............136	Mercantile...........106
City..................300	Merchants'...........118¾
Commerce............116	Metropolitan.........127
Continental.......... 81	Nassau...............103
Corn Exchange........131	Ninth National....... 80
East River...........105	Oriental.............170
First National.......200	Park.................126
Fourth National..... 85½	Phenix............... 94½
Fulton...............150	Republic............. 85
Gallatin National....128	Union................146
German-American.... 75	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	...
City 6s, new	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	144	144½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	62⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Northern Central Railroad	39¾	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106¼	107

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield is a most favorable exhibit, and shows the institution to be in an excellent financial condition. The gross assets at the close of 1875 were $6,192,914 63, against liabilities of $5,587,682 93, which leaves a surplus, according to the Massachusetts standard, of $565,231 70, and according to the New-York standard, of $970,000. During the year 1875 there was an increase in net assets of $512,275 34, in surplus of $70,000, and in amount insured of over $1,260,000. Persons who object to life insurance on the ground that failure to pay promptly any one premium may subject them to the total loss of the policy would do well to study the provisions of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law, by which members of this company receive insurance frequently for a number of years after ceasing to make their due payments.

The coupons of the City of Williamsport, Penn., due March 1, will be paid at the office of Allen & Stead, No. 46 Broad street.

From the Stock Exchange we obtain the following official report of the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway during the fourth week in February:

1876	$154,000
1875	91,700
Increase	$62,300

And during the month:

1876	$518,000
1875	323,273
Increase	$194,727

The estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway during the third quarter of February are reported by the company as follows:

In 1876	$86,599 03
In 1875	76,477 53
Increase	$10,151 50

The Illinois Central Railroad earned in the month of February:

1876	$608,126
1875	481,680
Increase	$126,446

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 3, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle opened slow on this forenoon on a reduction of ¼c. ₩ lb. on Wednesday's quotations. The quality of the herds ranged from common to good, being generally coarse. The markets closed weak; still nearly all of the herds to hand had been sold off. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9¼c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 9½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows steady at $50@$79 ₩ head, Calves included. Calves slow at 5½c. ₩ lb. Veals also slow at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb. Sheep slow, but firm, at 5¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City-dressed inactive at reduced rates; sales at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—I. C. Eastman sold for self 67 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., with a fraction off ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 98 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 75 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 45 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Lauterbach & Samuels sold for D. N. Lowe 99 Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 41 Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 39 Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. For T. M. Sweitzer 45 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 31 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale, 17 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for S. French 64 Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head; also, 31 Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., quality of both lots common, weight 7¾ cwt.; for Greenwood & Co. 43 Indiana Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., with tops at 12c. ₩ lb., quality generally coarse, weight 7¾ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 48 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 2 Illinois Oxen at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 10 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for Boum & Co. 63 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker 33 generally common Illinois Steers with a good top at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. Kirchway & Vail sold for selves 68 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 4 State Oxen at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 208 State Sheep, weight 18,000 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 189 State Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,150 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,320 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 1 meal-fed Calf, weight 630 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 110 lb., at 9c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Lowenstein & Co. 16 common Virginia Steers at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 Missouri Oxen at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for L. Shomberg 33 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 46 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co. 19 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 72 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $10 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt.; for Klopper & Rothschild 14 Missouri Oxen at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 34 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 16 common Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; for J. B. Hunter 32 common Missouri Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Gerry & Co. 13 Illinois Oxen at 10c. ₩ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 9½ cwt.; Kase & Pidcock sold 471 Missouri Sheep, weight 44,000 lb., at $6 68¾ ₩ cwt.; 157 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,590 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 193 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,630 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,060 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Davis & Hallenbeck sold 360 State Sheep, weight 35,810 lb., at $7 70 ₩ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,273 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 277 Veals and Calves, 2,747 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,295 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 45 Veals and Calves, 3 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,402 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 794 head of horned Cattle, 2,472 Sheep and Lambs, 3,821 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 991 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,314 head, or 489 cars, (308 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 532 cars for same time last week, and 464 cars for same week last year; fresh arrivals through consignments; no transactions; 21 cars held over for shipment to-morrow; 5 cars common stuff remaining unsold. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 21,200 head for same time last week, and 9,800 head for same week last year; 5 cars on sale, but no buyers in the market; will be shipped East to-morrow. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 21,500 head, against 20,300 head for the same time last week, and 11,300 head for the same week last year; market dull; sales, 1 car of medium Yorkers at $8 10; 1 car good quality at $8 25; no good heavy Hogs on sale; 6 cars light stuff in the yards neglected. Cows—Week's receipts, 6 cars Dry Cows for butchers' use fair demand; sales at $3@$4 30 for car lots; 10 cars on sale. Dairy Cows—Demand light; quality generally medium to fair; sales at $25@$45 ₩ head, with Calves; 3 head of extra sold at $60 each; 1 car of medium grade unsold. Calves—Only 30 head of Veals on the market this week, which sold at $5@$10 ₩ head; good quality Veals scarce and in good demand.

ALBANY, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 315 cars, 47 less than last week; ruling of market firm at last week's prices. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 46 cars. Sheep are quoted as follows: Common to fair, 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; good to extras, 7½c.@8c.; few of latter offering; average quality not as good as last week's supply. Very few Lambs received this week, and those were all sold to New-Yorkers at 6½c.@7½c. for ordinary to good, and 8c. for extras. Milch Cows—Receipts fair; demand slow at $40@$70 ₩ head. Calves—Receipts limited; demand pretty active at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb. for Veals, and $10@$15 ₩ head for fed Calves; all sold.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; active and firm; Butchers' scarce at $3@$3 50; Stockers, $3 75@$4; medium to good fat, $4 25@$4 90; best, $5@$5 75, closing strong; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active and firm; about 5c. higher; Bacon grades, $7 90@$8; packing, $7 90@$8 10; shipping, $8 25@$8 75; Philadelphias, $9 50@$9 75; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; active; prices unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat easier, but in good demand; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., 98½c., spot; 99½c., April; $1 03½, May; No. 3 do., 81½c.; Rejected, 71c.@71½c. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅞c. bid, spot; 43½c. bid, April; 46⅝c. bid, May; Rejected, 35c. bid. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 32½c.@32¼c., spot; 32⅝c., April; 34⅝c., May. Barley very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; market unsettled and irregular; sales at 58½c.@62½c., closed at inside for spot; 56c., March and April, and 56½c., May. Rye quiet and weak at 60c.@61c. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal; choice shipping, $9 90. Pork strong and higher at $22 12½@$22 20, spot; $22 10@$22 15, March; $22 42½, April; $22 62½@$22 65, May. Lard strong and higher, at $13 25@$13 30, spot; $13 42½@$13 45, April; $13 60@$13 62½, May. Bulk Meats—Demand active and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12½c. Whisky—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat ½c. higher. Barley and Oats nominal. Pork excited, strong and higher, at $22 42½@$22 62½; closed at outside for April; $22 80@$22 82½, May. Lard firm, at $13 30, March; $13 42½, April; $13 60, May.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; the lower grades have declined; sales at $1 10@$1 25. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 44c. Oats inactive and lower at 35c.@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet, but steady, at 75½c.@77c. Pork strong and higher; cash nominally $22 75; sales at $23, buyer March. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., cash; 13⅝c., May; Kettle, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats—Good demand for future delivery. Shoulders 8⅝c., cash; 9c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides held at 12c., cash; sold at 12⅛c., buyer March; 12½c., buyer April; 12⅝c., buyer May; Clear Sides nominally 12½c. Bacon firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c., asked. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 04. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common to good light, $7 50@$7 85; fair to good packing, $7 90@$8 15; choice heavy, $8 20@$8 40; receipts, 1,019 head; shipment, 840 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Sugar firm; common, 5⅞c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6½c.@7¼c.; prime, 7⅜c.@7½c.; choice, 7¾c. Molasses dull; fermenting, common, 30c.@35c.; prime to strictly prime, 38c.@43c.; reboiled, prime to strictly prime, 44c.@49c.; choice, 52c. Flour firmer; choice Treble Extra, $5 87½@$6 25; choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Cornmeal dull at $2 55. Corn firm at 55c.@58c. Oats steady at 42c.@45c. Bran steady at 88c. Hay quiet; prime, $16; choice, $24. Pork firmer at $23 50. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams—Choice Sugar-cured firm at 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Tierce, Refined, 13½c.; Keg, 14½c. Rice quiet; common to choice Louisiana, 4½c.@6⅞c. Coffee active; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Whisky dull and lower; Rectified, $1 08@$1 11. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛c. premium; Sterling, $5 56½@$5 57 for bank; Gold, $1 14¾.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 Red Amber, $1 47, cash and March; $1 53@$1 53¼, April; No. 3 do., $1 33½@$1 34. Corn steady; unchanged. Oats quiet; unchanged. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye steady; unchanged. Pork higher at $22 75, cash and March; held at $23 at close. Lard firmer; held higher; 13⅛c. asked; 13c. bid. Bulk Meats excited and higher, but not much doing; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 12½c.; these prices were asked for fully cured meat, and holders are stiff. Bacon strong and higher; advancing; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c. and 13⅜c.; held an ⅛c. higher at close. Whisky dull; unchanged at $1 06. Live Hogs scarce and firm; the demand greatly exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $7 40@$7 75; packing, $7 75@$8; extra, $8 10. Cattle quiet; unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 670 head Hogs, 485 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Receipts—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 9,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 7,200 bushels. Flour quiet, steady; sales of 700 bbls. Wheat inactive; quotations nominally unchanged. Corn dull; sales of 7 cars new, on track, at 48c.@50c., according to quality. Oats—Retail trade only. Barley inactive, unsettled, dealers holding off. Rye neglected. Pork firm at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13⅝c.@14c. Highwines unsettled; about $1 09 would buy.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 763 bales; gross, 876 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,411 bales; coastwise, 1,096 bales; sales, 664 bales; stock, 48,172 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,193 bales; gross, 5,773 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,620 bales; to the Continent, 14,247 bales; coastwise, 3,641 bales; sales, 4,044 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12c.@12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 455 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 29,929 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,823 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,676 bales; to the Continent, 11,677 bales; coastwise, 1,482 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 55.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 106⅜; Erie Railway shares, 15¾; do. preferred, 31.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £8,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote rentes 66f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102.

PARIS, March 3.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c., for short sight.

BERLIN, March 3.—The bullion in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 8,131,000 marks during the week ending yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,500 bales, of which 1,100 bales are American. Weekly Cotton market—sales of the week, 52,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export, and 6,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 859,000 bales, of which 484,000 bales are American; receipts, 84,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 385,000 bales, of which 293,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 17,000 bales; American sales, 35,000 bales; Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, at 6 1-32d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 54,000 quarters, of which 35,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive active and firmer, and partially 1-16d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d.; also, sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 3-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₩ cwt. Lard, 59s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 53s. ₩ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 43s. ₩ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 26s. 9d.@27s. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6¼d.; also, sales of the same at 6 9-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 1-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅛d.; do. do., April and May delivery, 6 3-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅜d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11½d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ gallon.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Futures continued to strengthen all day until an advance of 5-32d. was established, but at the close the market was weaker, and 1-32d. of 1-16d. of the advance was lost.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, March 2.—Spanish Gold, 210@210½. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 12@11½ discount; short sight do., 11@10½ discount; short sight, gold, 1½@2 premium; on London, 12@13 premium. Sugar flat.

LONDON, March 3—2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 21s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 21s. 3d.@21s. 6d. for do. afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum 8½d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 48s.@48s. 9d. Sperm oil, $95 ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARITANA, (English Opera)—Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Castle. Matinée at 1:30—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. C. Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinee.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. J. Jay Villers—"Humorists of the Past and Present."

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The comments of the foreign press on the Belknap case begin to be reported. The French papers open the series by lamenting "the decadence of political morality in the United States," and we are likely to hear the changes rung upon that theme *ad nauseam.* The fact is likely to escape these foreign critics that a time of investigation and exposure is, so far from being a period of decadence, the very time when political morality shows signs of recovery. The era when the country was in real danger from the low tone of public morals was when open and shameless plunder was being carried on, with but few voices raised on the side of honesty. For instance, no state of public feeling could be more fraught with peril to free institutions than the hopeless apathy with which the people of New-York accepted the corrupt dictatorship of the Tweed Ring. THE TIMES was laughed at when it began the task of overthrowing that oligarchy of thieves, and not one man in a thousand believed that it would come out of the struggle save with its property confiscated and its influence ruined. The success of that effort marked the beginning of the era of political reform through which we are still passing. Public conscience has reached a higher stage of development during the last five years, and there is little danger nowadays that official malversation will be passed over as one of the inevitable penalties of our system of government. Exposure pays, in a political as well as in a personal sense, in these times, and the chief danger to be apprehended from the rage for inquiry is that it should be used by unworthy agents for base ends. Reform has plenty of work before it yet, but the more adherents it gets, the greater will be the danger of its name being prostituted and its purposes abused.

It appears inevitable that the men shall not have sole credit for political corruption in Washington. It is now remembered that a mysterious woman, who came and went through the famous "French arms" investigation, three or four years ago, was reputed to be able to procure anything she wanted from the War Department. This melodramatic person was supposed to possess some secret influence which was greatly sought after by men who desired favors from the Secretary of War in defiance of law. The upshot of this was that "a woman" came before the committee and showed by her inconsequent testimony that she knew nothing and did nothing about the affair which was then so much talked of. After the investigation was over, it was bruited abroad that this witness was a "dummy," and that the real woman was never seen by the committee. The unpleasant revelations now made in the War Department very naturally suggest the possibility that such jobs as the French arms sales may have been managed by the persons who negotiated the sale of the Fort Sill trading-post.

The resolution of inquiry into the circumstances which led the Park Commissioners to give the Elevated Railroad the power to cross the Battery ought to be promptly followed up. The franchise was one which the Park Commissioners had no right to give away. It is their business to preserve the parks against encroachment, not to cooperate with those who have an interest in destroying them. If a railroad can be run across the Battery, what is to prevent one being introduced in Central Park? The one breathing space is, in its way, quite as necessary and valuable as the other, and once the principle is conceded that slices of the parks can be grabbed by any one who has dexterity enough to manipulate the Commissioners, where is it to stop? It is said that Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN labored assiduously to get the Elevated Railroad franchise granted by the Park Board, against the unavailing protest of the President. The action of the majority of the Board in this matter furnishes a fresh reason for passing the bill to place the parks under the control of one head.

It is to be hoped that the Assembly will not allow work to accumulate so that the close of the session will again witness that pernicious rushing through of legislation which interested parties depend on for getting bills passed which will not bear examination. The House has done very well so far, but it seems that the number of bills waiting for action is increasing, and the calendars are getting heavy. The resolution to extend the hours of the daily sittings was adopted none too soon, if the session is to be as short as was promised at its opening. The Senate, it is understood, is well up with its work, and the close of the coming week ought to see the Assembly in the same condition.

The bill for the reorganization of the jury system, as specially applicable to this City, was, with some amendments, favorably reported to the Senate yesterday. If one of the amendments should be to add journalists to the list of persons exempt from jury duty, it would be only a just and proper concession to a class of men whose professional duties are much more exacting and fully as arduous as those of clergymen, physicians, lawyers, or dentists. The reasons that hold good for the exemption of members of these professions apply with more force to journalists, whose labors know scarcely any cessation, and to whom long vacations and the healthful rest of night are equally unknown.

DON CARLOS has been addressed at Boulogne by a deputation of the followers of Count CHAMBORD, who naturally recognize in him an embodiment of the medieval idea of regal succession and divine right. The fugitive adventurer, in his manifesto, declares that his flag is folded, not lowered, and that the sword is sheathed. The flag and sword are to be taken out again when "God shall fix the supreme hour of redemption." This blasphemous perversion of language means that CARLOS will begin the fight again whenever he can borrow the money to pay his troops and provide the sinews of war.

THE PRESIDETN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In spite of numerous assertions to the contrary, we see no reason to doubt that the revelation of Secretary BELKNAP'S guilt was as much of a surprise to the President as to any one else. It is true that one Capt. ROBINSON alleges that at three different dates he sent to the President specific charges of official jobbery against the Secretary of War, and that his course in this matter resulted in his being irregularly tried by a court-martial, and unjustly dismissed from the service. His case demands and will doubtless receive careful investigation, but Capt. ROBINSON'S published statement contains so many palpable exaggerations that his testimony cannot be received without proper confirmation. It is further alleged that the officers of the Tenth Cavalry, as well as Gen. W. B. HAZEN, in command of the Sixth Infantry, knew of the charges connecting Gen. BELKNAP with the Fort Sill tradership, but that any attempts made by them to have these charges satisfactorily answered were met either in silence or with rebuffs.

Assuming that the case had long ago obtained a certain limited kind of notoriety, it is probable enough that the President dismissed it from his mind along with a great many other imputations, of more or less weight, on the character of his associates. It is now apparent that he made a serious blunder in so doing. The country will readily acquit the President of any desire to encourage peculation, but it cannot be blind to the errors of judgment which he has at various times committed in throwing the shield of his authority over men totally undeserving of his confidence. The President has done well in ordering the Attorney General to take such proceedings against Gen. BELKNAP as the evidence against him may warrant, but people will not unnaturally conclude that he would have done better had he taken some measures to investigate the character of the Secretary of War before the House Committee stumbled upon the evidence of his guilt. It is part of the duty of the President of the United States to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that surely involves the necessity of taking care that he surrounds himself with men by whom these laws are respected.

The party which has sustained President GRANT'S administration, and the people whose good name he has, to some extent, in his keeping, have the right to expect that he should be in the future more ready than he has been in the past to acknowledge the possibility of his judgment of men being at fault. Blind unquestioning confidence in one's friends may be accounted a virtue in private life, but it is nearly allied to a grievous fault in public station. The depositary of a great public trust should have no attachments and no prejudices strong enough to prevent him from recognizing error or wrong-doing in his associates. Should any other exposures of jobbery in high places follow the charges against Gen. BELKNAP, they will very seriously deepen the public conviction that the President has been carelessly lax in his efforts to keep his Administration above reproach. The true policy to adopt at a juncture like this is to anticipate hostile investigation by probing the charges which have been so freely made against other responsible officers. The President should disregard the counsel of those who have thrown their influence on the side of suppression and silence, and should reassure the party which elected him, and the people whom he represents, by using the means which he possesses for testing the purity of officials who now rest under suspicion or distrust.

THE GOVERNOR'S CANAL POLICY.

Under the operation of the reduced schedule of tolls the gross revenues of the New-York canals for the calendar year 1875 were only $1,584,018. The sum needed to pay interest on the canal debt and the contribution to the sinking fund required by the Constitution is about a million dollars a year. Taking a round million from the canal revenues, there is left less than $600,000 for superintendence, toll collection, repairs, and maintenance. No man having the slightest acquaintance with human nature, canal affairs, and the politicians of this State, will maintain for a moment that the canals can be kept in good order with that sum of money. This being admitted, it necessarily follows that the people must be taxed on account of the canals, as they have been most unmercifully for the last dozen years. We propose to inquire whether there are any solid reasons why the people of this State should consent to be taxed year after year for canal deficiencies. They are to be taxed this coming year $625,000 for deficiencies alone, and Gov. TILDEN'S Canal Board have yet to show that they can maintain the canals in good order for the sum to which they are this year limited by the Constitution.

If the State of New-York taxes the people to sustain the canals, as unquestionably the State has done for twelve years past, it pays a bounty to those who use the canals. Take the case of wheat carried from Buffalo to the Hudson River, and destined to be exported from New-York to Great Britain. The State formerly had three cents a bushel as toll on the wheat, but last year it took only two cents. With regard to this reduction, which makes not one-hundredth part of the lowest price of a bushel of good wheat at this port, it remains to be shown that it has brought a single bushel to New-York which would not have come to us if the toll had not been changed. Indisputable statistics show that the exports of wheat from Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have not materially risen, as compared with New-York, from the proportions they had attained in 1860, 1861, and 1862, which are the only years with which a fair comparison can be made. The railroads now supply the home consumption of New-England, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, which accounts for the increased receipts at their chief centres of distribution. That, however, is a change which no reduction of canal tolls could have prevented. The State might as well attempt to recover the through passenger travel for the canals as to prevent the New-York Central Railroad from carrying corn, wheat, and flour for New-England, the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads from doing the same service for their respective States, or the Canada roads the same for the Dominion. Columns on columns of figures, which have been marshaled to show the great diversion of trade from New-York, and consequently the necessity for lower canal tolls, are divested of all point by bearing in mind this simple fact, viz., that a car-load of grain can now be carried from Milwaukee or Buffalo to Worcester or Boston cheaper by land than it can be by water, though the State gave the use of the canals for nothing.

Another important question for the tax-payers of New-York is, who gets the one cent per bushel? which though it amounts to nothing as a bounty on wheat, counts up pretty high as a contribution from the property-owners of this State. This is by no means a simple matter to solve, involving as it does some of the most abstruse principles of economical science. We may answer the question shortly by saying that sometimes the Western farmer gets it, sometimes the Western speculator, sometimes the Buffalo elevator men, sometimes the New-York speculator, sometimes the New-York elevator men, sometimes the British speculator, and sometimes the Britisher who eats the grain. Rarely, however, does the New-York canal-boat man get it, but inevitably the New-York tax-payer has to pay it. Yet we see journals making the highest pretensions to enlightened views defending this insignificant bounty. All the classes we named a few lines above are as anxious to perpetuate it as if the whole of it went into their own pockets, though it is evident that all cannot have it at the same time. As a bounty, it is a mere nothing, not amounting to one per cent. As, however, it involves a considerable annual tax on the property of the State, we say either raise the tolls, or cut down canal expenses, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the canals, or go out of the canal business. At all events, let us have an end of taxation for the canals. Gov. TILDEN objects to the first, and does not favor the last, of these three courses. Let us see whether he or his Canal Board can relieve the people of canal taxes, and at the same time show them how to run their canals. The coming season will test the soundness of the present canal policy.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

In a general way, the notorious Emma Mine is known as a silver mine in Utah, of comparatively little value, the shares of which were sold in the London market under what seems to be a regular system of false pretenses. It is also known that the names of ROBERT C. SCHENCK, United States Minister to England, and WILLIAM STEWART, then a Senator from Nevada, were used to inspire confidence in this venture, when it was commended to the British public. Minister SCHENCK has always declared that he became engaged in the enterprise as an investor and a Director, just as he would in any legitimate business operation; that he believed the property was what it was at first represented to be, and that he withdrew from the directory in order to avoid the criticism which his peculiar position as a high official and a guarantor of the trustworthiness of the Emma Mine scheme might provoke.

Until lately, the statements which Messrs. SCHENCK and STEWART have been obliged to meet have been rather general, though definite enough to extort numerous contradictions from implicated persons. But a most explicit and circumstantial account of what appears to be a nefarious transaction has been given to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by JAMES E. LYON, of Racine, Wis. This person, who says that he was the original owner of the mineral claim now known as the Emma Mine, had a lawsuit with certain persons who held adverse interests to his in the silver lode where the mine was situated. Senator STEWART was LYON'S attorney, and the case was tried before the United States Courts in Utah. In the Summer of 1871 the mine had yielded two million dollars' worth of ore. The rival claimants, with whom TRENOR W. PARK was interested, proposed a compromise, and STEWART urged his client to yield, though the client, LYON, now professes to believe that this advice was given in the interest of PARK and his associates, rather than in that of LYON. There was a consolidation of claims, and a new company, with a capital of five million dollars, was organized. LYON affirms that he has not yet received his proportion of the avails of the consolidated property.

It subsequently appeared that the mine was comparatively worthless, and that the rich body of ore taken from it was an accidental deposit, or "pocket," and that it was not a true fissure vein. It is charged that STEWART and others, who put the stock on the London market, knew this, and that the mine was declared by them to be salable in London for what it had done, and not for what it would do. Prof. SILLIMAN, in a report dated Oct. 16, 1871, certified to the great value of the mine, which was described as one of the great mines of the world. This mining expert, it is said, was paid fifty thousand dollars for his report, and LYON'S testimony leaves it doubtful as to whether his examination was fairly made, or whether the mine had been "fixed" beforehand in order to mislead him. The somewhat notorious ALBERT GRANT became the "promoter" of the Emma Mine scheme in London, and the prospectus of the company went out under his supervision and with the name of United States Minister SCHENCK as one of the Directors. LYON says that SCHENCK received fifty shares of stock, which were guaranteed to pay twenty pounds sterling per share, and that he, LYON, subsequently received from T. W. PARK, in London, a check for twenty-five hundred pounds, with which he was directed to buy five hundred shares of the new stock for Mr. SCHENCK. This witness further says that he was told to use the check so that it could not be traced, and that he did so, and that he was subsequently informed that nine hundred shares of the stock were sold on account of PARK and SCHENCK. In due time SCHENCK left the directory, but it is alleged that his resignation was kept private until the market demand for the Emma Mine stock was exhausted. The shares had a par value of twenty pounds, they went up as high as twenty-three pounds, and the London agency disposed of eighty-five hundred shares at various figures.

Added to this testimony, there is a similar tale from one H. A. JOHNSON, a consulting attorney of LYON. From these witnesses the history of the mine and its sale in London has been obtained by the House Committee. It is charged, among other things, that there was a plan to corrupt the United States Courts of Utah, including juries and subordinate officials, by a distribution of stock, and that PARK and STEWART were cognizant of such a scheme. The name of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has been drawn into this scandal by a statement of LYON'S to the effect that STEWART proposed to secure MORTON'S services as attorney in the Emma Mine suit, and for other purposes. Senator MORTON testifies that when he was forced to the conclusion that he was to be used as an influential politician, to reorganize the Utah Judiciary, he declined to touch the case. This assertion is corroborated by LYON. The grave charges which still remain are these: That the promoters of the enterprise, of which Messrs. PARK, STEWART, and ALBERT GRANT are most prominent, put the Emma mining stock on the London market, knowing the mine to be comparatively worthless; that Prof. SILLIMAN'S report was valueless; that Mr. SCHENCK'S name was given to "float" the stock, and for a pecuniary consideration; that Mr. SCHENCK was, in effect, paid for the use of his name, and that STEWART was also paid for procuring that name. To these allegations Mr. GRANT, Prof. SILLIMAN, and Minister SCHENCK make point-blank denials, and Mr. STEWART desires to be heard in rebuttal or explanation. Minister SCHENCK, having obtained leave of absence, leaves London for this country to-day. His explanations, it is to be hoped, will effectually clear his reputation from the grave charges under which it now rests.

THE ALBANY LOBBY.

The report of the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the existence and methods of procedure of the Albany lobby may possibly have some good effect in other quarters than the Legislature, but it certainly contains nothing that will be very new or very startling to any member. This, however, is not the fault of the committee. They were instructed to inquire whether improper means had been used to influence legislation, with special reference to Mr. BERGH'S bill forbidding the throwing of salt, nails, &c., in the public streets. There was no allegation that money had been paid to delay the bill; but it was stated on the floor of the Assembly by Mr. STRAHAN that a certain lobbyist had said if the bill could be delayed, the horse-car companies would probably pay handsomely to have it defeated. Thereupon the resolution authorizing the inquiry was adopted, and the report of the committee shows that this lobbyist, usually known as "Barber's man Edwards," did say what Mr. STRAHAN said he did. This, and the further fact that a scheme for delaying the bill was really planned but failed of execution, practically concludes the findings of the committee. The details of the scheme, and the names of the persons implicated, do not appear to have been discovered, nor has it been shown that any member received money for his vote. This is not surprising. When men give or take bribes, the transaction is not usually made in the halls or corridors of the Capitol, nor are the parties to it desirous of making their deeds public. Bribery is done in the private rooms of hotels, and in such ways as usually leave no evidence of the fact.

The general observations on the methods of lobbyists, which conclude the report, are sound enough. These gentlemen generally obtain money by what is neither more nor less than false pretenses. They have possibly a few—perhaps four or five—corrupt members in their pay; but beyond these, who are nearly always marked men, they do not directly control one of the members whose votes they are always ready to sell for a reasonable price. But they make a point of carefully ascertaining how members are likely to vote on any given bill, and on this knowledge they base their offers to trade. Another, and common trick, is to get some preposterously "striking" bill introduced, and then go to the persons or corporations it is aimed at, and tell them that for a certain amount of money they can get it defeated. There is no possible chance for the bill passing, and perhaps it is never heard of after its reference to a committee; but the object of the lobbyist is gained by its introduction. It gives him all the ground he needs to work upon, and it would certainly appear that he does not often work in vain. In fact, his occupation seems to be a profitable one, for very little money ever gets out of the hands of the professional lobbyist when once it is placed there. An investigation two or three years ago at Albany revealed the fact that the most notorious of professional bribers had received $50,000 as a corruption fund; but the most diligent and pertinacious inquiry failed to trace more than about ten per cent. of this sum beyond his tenacious grasp.

It seems that the committee originally intended to append to their report the names of the principal Albany lobbyists, with the recommendation added that members avoid them. To solemnly present a list of names such as BARBER, VAN VECHTEN, G. O. JONES, "ED." PHELPS, and "CHARLEY" EDWARDS, with a caution to unsophisticated members to beware of these gentlemen, whose persons and occupation are about as well known as the Capitol itself, might have more than justified the title which the committee's Chairman enjoys of "the Young Republican." Such a list, in addition to other objections, would be fatally incomplete. There is one name conspicuous by its absence, which ought to be there. Yet the committee must have heard it often enough, both in connection with the lobby and with an evening paper published in this City. It is to be hoped that it will not be omitted from the next official list of lobbyists.

It is too much to expect that the report of the committee will kill off this class. They will flourish as long as individuals and corporations choose to be swindled by employing them. The impression is only too common that the majority of every Legislative body are a set of corrupt rascals, who will only vote as they are paid to. The professional briber encourages this idea, since it is his interest to have it maintained. But if the officers of a corporation, when threatened by some "striking" bill, would go directly to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, or some other prominent official in the Legislature, and lay the case before him, they would speedily ascertain exactly what degree of danger they were in from its passage, and possibly come away with the conviction that a man was not necessarily corrupted because he had been elected to a seat in the State Legislature.

POSTAL CATS.

Those who are intimately acquainted with the domestic cat must sometimes wonder why no effort has been made to develop his intellectual powers. There is no doubt that the cat possesses a strong and subtle intellect, and the capacity to use it for the benefit of mankind. And yet this able beast is currently believed to waste his vast abilities in the frivolous pleasures of the chase, or in more questionable forms of dissipation. No animal has been more thoroughly misunderstood by the careless and prejudiced observers who constitute the majority of mankind. Because the cat is a beast of refined tastes, accustomed to wear neat and elegant fur, and preferring to sleep on cushions rather than door-mats, he has been constantly classed among useless and brainless dandies. His fondness for mice has been pointed out as a proof that low propensities may accompany luxurious habits, and his musical genius and romantic tendencies, which are so frequently displayed on the back fence, have actually been cited as evidences of his depraved and riotous courses. His accusers, with wonderful inconsistency, praise the terrier, who is quite as much addicted to rats and mice as is the cat; and they profess to be charmed with the robin, whose voice and method are vastly inferior to those of a cultivated tenor or soprano cat. The worst that can be truly said of the cat is that he is the Alcibiades of animals, and were half the pains taken with his education that were lavished upon that of the brilliant Greek, he would probably prove his native superiority to the ablest Newfoundland or mastiff Pericles.

The fortunate few who have broken through the disdainful cloak of cynicism, in which the unappreciated cat has wrapped himself, and who have learned that however heartless he may seem, there is always an angel in him as well as in the late Lord BYRON, will be pleased to learn that certain Belgians have formed a society for the mental and moral improvement of cats. Their first effort has been to train the cat to do the work now done by carrier pigeons. It has long been known that the cat cannot be intentionally mislaid. The most astute and accomplished scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally confused by being tied up in a meal bag, carried twenty miles from home, and let out with a loud request to "scat" in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. This experiment has, however, been repeatedly tried upon cats of only average abilities, and the invariable result has been that the deported animal has reappeared at his native kitchen door the next morning, and calmly ignored the whole affair. This wonderful skill in traveling through unfamiliar regions without a guide-book or a compass has suggested the possibility of using cats as special messengers. Recently the Belgian Society for the Elevation of the Domestic Cat invited thirty-seven cats residing in the city of Liège to take a social meal-bag trot into the country. The animals were liberated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at a long distance from Liège, and promptly proceeded to "scat." At 6:48 the same afternoon, one of them reached his home, and beyond hinting, though in a much more delicate way than that employed by Mr. Wegg that a saucer of milk would be peculiarly "mellering to the organ," he did not make the slightest allusion to his long and troublesome journey. His feline companions arrived at Liège somewhat later, but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached his home.

This result has greatly encouraged the society, and it is proposed to establish at an early day a regular system of cat communication between Liège and the neighboring villages. Messages are to be fastened in water-proof bags around the necks of the animals, and it is believed that, unless the criminal class of dogs undertakes to waylay and rob the mail-cats, the messages will be delivered with rapidity and safety. At first it is probable that the new method of letter-carrying will be patronized chiefly by domestic servants, since the kitchen is at present the usual habitat of the cat. Cooks and policemen will not, however, be long permitted to monopolize the services of so swift and discreet a messenger, and before very long the lover will commit his daily vows to the safe keeping of his mistress' Tabby, and the Plymouth people will attach to every stray cat that may come within their reach letters involving the most tremendous secrets, which they will implore the chance receiver to aid them in keeping inviolate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening. The performance, which did not terminate until close upon midnight, was one which merits a far more extended notice than it can receive at the hour of writing, and so many years have gone by since "La Stella del Nord" was given in this City, that something more than a mere mention of its title is due the reader. A review of the representation is, therefore, deferred. Last night's rendering of the opera, however, can be at once alluded to as excellent, and Miss Kellogg's *Cattarina* must be set down without delay as a lyric effort of a very high order.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Julius Cæsar" will be represented twice to-day at Booth's.

Miss Kellogg will sing in "The Bohemian Girl" at to-day's matinée at the Academy.

"Pique" will be the attraction this afternoon and to-night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Rowe's comedy of "Brass" will be performed at to-day's matinée at the Park Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their wonted Saturday après midi representation, to-day.

This afternoon and evening "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre.

One of the final matinée performances of "Rose Michel" may be witnessed to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

There will be matinée entertainments, to-day, at the Olympic Theatre, the Eagle Theatre and the Parisian Varieties.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given at the Grand Opera-house this afternoon and to-night. The same drama will be acted twice to-day at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim will make her début in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, on Friday week, in "La Traviata," under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch.

Miss Kate Fisher acts in the "Schamyl" and in "Rookwood" at Wood's Museum, to-night, and at the matinée, Mr. A. H. Sheldon and the company will appear in "Moll Pitcher."

Prof. Cromwell will deliver an entirely new illustrated lecture at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next. It is entitled "Old and New." The subject-matter is to be presented, we learn, in a novel form by contrasting closely the art monuments of the Old World and its natural scenery with our own in a series of cosmographic representations.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Sothern acted this week in Providence.

Mr. John E. Owens was this week in Buffalo.

Dr. Von Bülow played in Indianapolis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence act in Pittsburg next week.

Mme. Titiens sang this week in Boston to exceedingly large audiences.

Mrs. Oates was at Maguire's new theatre, in San Francisco, at last accounts.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, this week.

Mr. Charles Fechter was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mme. Urso and her concert troupe gave an entertainment in Chicago, this week.

Mr. John McCullough was this week at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

"Henry V." with Mr. Rignold was this week the attraction at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Miss Augusta Dargon acted at the St. Louis Olympic, this week. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" was the play.

The "Julia Mathews English Opera Bouffe Troupe" performed this week at the Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati.

Mr. John T. Raymond was this week at McVicker's, in Chicago, and acts next week at the Olympic, in St. Louis.

"Pique" has been brought out by Miss Jewett and Mr. Daly's traveling-company, at the National Theatre, in Washington.

Herr Wachtel had made his début in California at Wade's Opera-house, in San Francisco, before an overflowing audience.

Mr. William Warren broke a sinew in his leg on Saturday evening last, and was absent from the theatre some nights in consequence.

The Rocky Mountain *News* has the following startling item of intelligence: "Julia Bernard, a passable vocalist, clever danseuse, and a very pretty girl, met with a tragic death in Helena, Montana, the other day. She was standing against the board while an actor was showing his dexterity in hedging her in by hurling knives into the board. Six knives had been stuck beneath each arm, just above each shoulder, at each side of the head. One more remained to be planted just above her head. The aim of the thrower was too low. The knife penetrated the brain, and the girl sank down to die on the stage. The actor is under arrest."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe" is in rehearsal at Vienna.

The twelfth Gewandhaus Concert was devoted to French, and the thirteenth to Italian music.

Raff's new programme piece, "Alpine Symphony" (Alpensinfonie,) has been played twice at Wiesbaden.

Rubinstein's oratorio, "Paradise Lost," was played at the fourteenth Gewandhaus Concert under the composer's direction and with great success. Rubinstein played at Leipsic on Jan. 31.

M. Dumas' play of "L'Etrangère" just now produced at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, attracts large audiences but is generally referred to as unworthy its author and the stage.

Mr. Henry Irving has appeared in "Othello" at the London Lyceum, Mrs. Bateman Crowe personating *Emilia* and Miss Isabel Bateman representing *Ophelia.* The criticisms of the daily journals are rather unfavorable.

Wagner appears to have been entirely banished from his stronghold, Vienna, and the Opera of that place has been playing, from Jan. 31 to Feb. 6, "Carmen," "Les Huguenots," "Mignon," "Le Prophète," "Guillaume Tell," and "Satanella." (!)

The new Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, built by a limited liability company, and leased to Mr. J. B. Howard, has been opened with great éclat. Handsome, comfortable, and energetically managed, remarks a contemporary, it should have a successful career before it.

M. Offenbach was to have produced his new operetta, "La Boîte au lait," at the Paris Bouffes this month, but the work has now been postponed till next September. The once merry little Bouffes, according to all accounts, has not had a successful time of it of late.

There is no foundation for the report that a new theatre is to be built on the site of the old Paris Opera-house in Rue Le Peletier. Workmen are already busily engaged upon the construction of four new houses, and the remaining block, which is still to be sold, is not even large enough for a theatre of the smallest pretensions.

At the Paris grand opera, the voice parts of M. Mermet's opera, "Jeanne d'Arc," have been distributed to the different singers. Mlle. Krauss is to sustain the character of *Jeanne d'Arc,* and M. Faure that of *Charles VII.,* the other parts being supported by MM. Saloman, Gailhard, and Menu. The first performance is to take place on the 10th of March.

A collection of twenty-six Cremona violins, formed by the late Mr. John Thornley, of Preston, was lately sold by auction, in London, by Messrs. Foster, at Pall Mall. Lot No. 15, a Nicholas Amati, brought 110 guineas; another by the same maker, lot No. 16, sold for 115 guineas; lot No. 17, a Straduarius, 112 guineas. Other instruments varied in price from twenty to seventy-two guineas. The twenty-six violins realized £1,197.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Jefferson Davis is to deliver an address in New-Orleans on Tuesday next.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois have decided not to call a State Nominating Convention this year.

Mr. Edward J. Meegan, of Albany, says that he did not sign the call for the Soft-money Convention in Syracuse on the 15th inst.

Congressman McCrary of Iowa, again says he will not accept a renomination, declaring that he was induced to run the last time against his inclinations, and will not run now whatever pressure may be brought to bear upon him.

Speaking of ex-Gov. Curtin, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: "Some enthusiast has named him for the second place on the Democratic ticket this year. The Democrats might do worse. We are strongly inclined to think they will."

The Republicans of Utica have nominated Theodore F. Butterfield for Mayor; the Democrats have named Charles E. Barnard. The Republican candidate for City Treasurer is Frank A. Bosworth, and for City Attorney John D. Griffith.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention has not been fixed for March 23, as was reported in the Springfield *Republican,* and will probably be held about the middle of April.

Owing to the refusal to call a Democratic State Convention, the Democratic papers in Georgia are complaining that there seems to be an effort, from the State Executive Committee down, to take all the power from the voters of the party to use as they think best.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Indianapolis correspondent reports that Gov. Hendricks' friends are exerting themselves to induce Hon. Franklin Landers to fly the Gubernatorial track, and to prevent county conventions instructing delegates in favor of inflation. There is also talk of postponing the State Convention, called for the 19th of April, until after the Presidential Convention, should it transpire within the next thirty days that Landers and his greenbacks have the upper hand.

THE FINE ARTS.

PICOU'S "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA ON THE CYDNUS"—PICTURE SALES—NOTES.

The most important work of art that has recently been brought to this country has been placed on view at the Goupil Gallery—a work important, more, indeed, from the prestige attached to the artist's name than from any surpassing merit in the composition itself. It was painted by Picou in 1848, and represents the first meeting of Antony and Cleopatra and their voyage down the Cydnus on board the magnificent barge on which Shakespeare has lavished such wealth of poetic description, and which appears to have been prepared by the Queen expressly for the man she was determined to fascinate. The immense vessel, with its spreading lateen sail of red silk, propelled slowly onward by Nubian rowers, is filled with graceful and noble male and female figures—nymphs, warriors, musicians, priests, poets, sailors, some half-dozen naked "dimpled boys, like smiling cupids." In the place of honor, beneath a splendid canopy, are seated the Triumvir and she for whom he lost all and was, perhaps, content to lose it. Antony is evidently fascinated by the beauty of the fair woman beside him, who is bent on displaying both her mental and physical charms to the greatest advantage. Behind them is a group of Antony's followers, and in a very conspicuous position a tall, bronzed fellow, who steers the galley with an enormous paddle. The various figures and groups are gracefully disposed, but in spite of costume and color, the whole aspect of the scene is Roman rather than Egyptian. Cleopatra is a Roman courtesan in form, attitude, face, and complexion, and though some doubt may exist as to whether the Egyptian Queen was really a fair or a dark beauty, yet a figure intended to represent her should possess something of the Egyptian type to remind us of her origin. It is, too, difficult to believe that even Cleopatra, shameless as she was, would have made quite so prodigal a display of her charms as she is here represented as doing. If Antony possessed a nature like that of other men, he would not have set much value on what was to be had so cheaply. Picou belonged to what was then termed the classical school, the members of which saw everything through its medium, and no composition was thought worthy of notice that did not conform to its arbitrary rules. Picou saw Antony and Cleopatra through this medium, and he has given us what he saw, a classic picture, correct in composition, drawing, and costume, and doubtless with much in it to admire, but lacking in the expression of any particular idea, and consequently failing to excite anything more than ordinary interest. The engravings of the picture are exceedingly well executed and do the original work ample justice.

At the same gallery are a fine example by Cabanel, "Mary at the Tomb;" "Charity," by Merle; "The Fête Day" by Leloir, and two superb works by Schreyer, in which his versatility of conception and treatment is happily displayed.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

Reference has already been made to the collection of Mr. Adolf Kohn, which, during the week, has attracted much attention at the Kurtz Gallery. It comprises 142 pictures, all selected by Mr. Kohn himself from the artists' studios in Paris, and never before exhibited here. Every work is guaranteed as the production of the artist whose name it bears. The collection is both interesting and valuable, as it contains good examples of nearly all the best-known artists, and here may be studied the strength of Palizzi, the sentiment and charm of execution of Leloir, the extraordinarily broad and free treatment of Romako, the tender feeling of Khatelin, and the solid work of Mouchot, Knaus, and others of lesser note. The entire collection will remain on view, free, until Wednesday morning next, when it will be removed to Association Hall, where the sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Mr. Robert Somerville acting as auctioneer.

NOTES.

The indications are that the Spring exhibition of the Academy of Design will be larger and more important than any of its predecessors. The success of the Water Color Society has given an impetus to art which will probably be felt for some time to come.

The artists located in the Dodworth Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, will vacate it on the 1st of May, as the building is to be used for other purposes. Messrs. Samuel Colman, J. D. Smillie, Calverley, and T. L. Smith have secured studios in the new building corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Many of the others are about to move into Broadway. Notwithstanding the large number of unoccupied buildings in the City, artists find it very difficult to secure studios with good lights at anything like a reasonable rent.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE BILL RECOMMENDED BY THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE BILL IN RELATION TO MARRIED WOMEN—AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY—THE BILL IN RELATION TO CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 3, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was a very short one, and but little business of general importance was transacted. In the Assembly, Mr. Sloan, with a view to securing an early adjournment, offered a resolution that the House hereafter hold sessions from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. This was at once adopted by an almost unanimous vote. When the New-York Salary bill came up, Speaker Husted again took the floor and moved that it be recommitted for the purpose of emendation and perfection. In doing so he read a number of extracts from THE TIMES bearing upon the subject. Pending the decision of the question, however, the House adjourned until Monday evening.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Faulkner, which has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the Canal Investigating Committee. It provides in substance that a court to be called and entitled "The New-York Court of Claims" shall be established, to consist of a Chief and two Associate Justices, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a period of ten years, and until their successors are duly appointed in like manner. In case of a vacancy happening in the office, the person appointed to take the place of the Judge causing such vacancy shall be appointed for the full term of ten years. Any Judge of the court may be impeached or removed from office for the same causes and by the same proceedings which exist and may be taken in the cases of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court. They shall receive an annual salary of $6,000, payable quarterly, from the State Treasury, which sum shall be a full compensation for all their services, and in lieu of all fees or perquisites of every name or nature. They shall appoint their own clerk and not exceeding one deputy, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the court. The clerk shall receive an annual salary, payable in monthly installments from the State Treasury, of $2,500, and the deputy of $1,500, in full compensation for their services. All the jurisdiction which has heretofore been exercised by the Board of Canal Appraisers in regard to claims against the State under any general law is vested in said court, which shall hear, try, and determine all such claims. The said court shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of this State, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the State, and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either House of the Legislature. It shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims against the State arising from injuries to the property of the citizen, caused by the acts of the agents or representatives of the State while acting in the line of their employment and exercising an authority vested in them by law; provided, that from all the facts proved there would exist a legal liability on the part of the State to pay such claim in case it were an individual or corporation capable of being sued. And the said court shall also have jurisdiction of all set-offs, counter-claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or not, or other demands on the part of the State against any person making any claim against the State in said court, and upon the trial of the claim of any such person the court shall hear and determine such claim and demand both for and against the State and the claimant, and if upon the whole case it finds that the claimant is indebted to the State, it shall render judgment to that effect. A transcript of such judgment, certified by the clerk of the court, may be filed and the judgment docketed in any clerk's office of the State, and when so filed and docketed it shall become *ipso facto* a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State, and may be in like manner enforced.

The bill further provides that from and after its passage the office of Canal Appraiser shall cease to exist, and all provisions of law providing for the appointment, duties, and pay of Canal Appraiser are hereby repealed, and such office is abolished. The clerks in said office shall hold office only until the appointment by the Judges to be appointed under this act, of a clerk and deputy of the Court of Claims. The records, books, papers, documents, and other matters pertaining to the office of Canal Appraiser, shall remain in the present office of the Appraisers, under their care and control, until their transfer to the custody of the Judges of the said court. The measure is favored by the leading members of both houses, and its passage is considered certain.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Nearly all of this morning's session was consumed in debate on measures of no general public interest. Senator Schoomaker made an argument in support of his minority report on the bill giving to married women the right to enter into business transactions, and assume personal responsibility for the making of notes, &c. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill adversely, Mr. Schoomaker alone being in its favor. In order that an opportunity might be given for fuller discussion; a motion was made and carried; making the bill the special order for Wednesday. Senator Bradley offered a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 7th of April, which was tabled under the rule. Senator McCarthy offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Canal Investigating Commission, in their last report, assert that the sum of $398,875 99 has been paid to the various contractors for work that was never performed, as appears by the following extract from said report: The following sums are shown by the reports of this commission to the Executive to have been estimated to the contractors for work that was never performed, or was improperly paid for through erroneous classification, and for which the receivers should be required to make restitution:

Denison, Belden & Co., Port Schuyler to lower Mohawk aqueduct	$157,337 00
Denison, Belden & Co., east of the City of Utica	16,121 35
Willard Johnson, lower side-cut lock, West Troy	30,595 65
Denison, Belden & Co., Bullard Bend contract	85,547 62
E. W. Williams, building vertical walls at Rome	3,041 08
Flagler & Reilley, Fort Plain contract	5,815 35
S. D. Keller, Jordan level contract	36,568 39
N. S. Gere, Jordan level contract	8,801 90
Thomas Gale, Jordan level contract	6,667 94
Horace Candee, Jordan level contract	17,557 33
Total	$368,093 63
Add to this balance yet due for money paid under the first John Hand award	30,782 36
	$398,875 99

And whereas, No information has reached the Senate that more than one firm of such contractors has been prosecuted; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of said commission that said sum, large as it may appear, is but a fraction of the amount due to the State from similar sources, as appears by the following extract from their report: "Large as the sums appear, we are fully impressed with the belief that they form but a fraction of the amount due the State from similar sources;" therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, the reasons why all the parties thus charged have not been prosecuted and the claims of the State pushed forward for collection, and whether any further and, if any, what legislation is necessary to enable the Attorney-General to carry on such prosecution.

Speaking to his resolution, Mr. McCarthy arraigned the Governor and the Democratic Party, charging both with insincerity and a desire to manufacture political capital rather than effect any genuine reform.

Mr. Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably, with some amendments, the bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to the discharge of insolvent or imprisoned debtors; also favorably, with some amendments, the bill in relation to the Court of General Sessions in New-York.

Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably, with some amendments, the bill in relation to the Commissioner of Jurors in the City and County of New-York. Senator Prince, from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, reported favorably the bill in relation to children. Some slight amendments have been made. The act is intended to prevent the hiring out of children to beg or sing, and is also designed to meet such cases as that of the little Prince Leo, the acrobat who was rescued from his cruel master by Mr. Bergh. The bill to alter the map and plan of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place for a parade ground was reported adversely by Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Cities. From the Committee on Railroads Mr. Selkreg reported favorably, without amendments, the bill to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same. The report of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the canals, which was printed in THE TIMES this morning, was presented.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

EXTRADITION—BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT—ALABAMA CLAIMS—NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to-day, relative to evidence in extradition cases, was prepared by the State Department and approved by the Judges of the United States District Court at New-York, to remedy a mistake in section 5,271 of the Revised Statutes, which, while providing for the admission of copies of depositions of a hearing of such cases, fails to provide for the admission of the originals, or for the admission of any of the enlarged class of evidence provided for by the law of June 22, 1860, which the said section purports to embody. This law enlarged the class of documentary evidence to be admitted in support of a charge of criminality, so as to admit of depositions or other papers which were so authenticated that they could be received in evidence by the tribunal of the country where the offense was committed. Secretary Fish recommends the early passage of the bill, as questions have already arisen on the subject in New-York, and difficulties are apprehended in carrying out treaty stipulations concerning it.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims to-day, case No. 23, William Goodfellow, for the loss of merchandise on the Amazon, destroyed by the Alabama June 2, 1863, was, by special agreement, submitted upon the written and oral testimony and argument of counsel.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice B. R. Cowen, resigned; James T. Mason, of Virginia, to be Consul at Dresden; James D. Carothers, Consul at Saltillo, Mexico; Henry P. Farrow, United States Attorney for the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia; John A. Gray, to be a Commissioner of Police for the District of Columbia, vice William H. Smith, (nomination withdrawn;) Thomas Murdock, Postmaster, Rock Island, Ill.; Rev. J. C. Laverty, of Pennsylvania, to be Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. F. B. Taylor to be First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry. Revenue Service—Second Lieut. A. D. Littlefield to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieut. J. E. N. Graham to be Second Lieutenant.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Congressman William A. Wheeler, died this morning suddenly in this city. Mrs. Wheeler contracted a violent cold some time ago. For the past two weeks she has been so ill as to require the constant care of her husband, whose seat in the House has been vacant in consequence. She was not supposed to be dangerously ill, but has suffered great pain, the cause of which has puzzled the doctors. The unlooked-for and rapid development of disease resulted in her death this morning. Mrs. Wheeler was a lady whom none knew but to respect for her many excellent qualities.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GREENWOOD, JR.

John Greenwood, Jr., well known as Barnum's Assistant Manager of the old American Museum at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, died recently at Brunswick, Germany, where he held the office of American Consul. Mr Greenwood was born in England and came to this country when quite young. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Shortly after the memorable destruction of the Museum by fire Mr. Greenwood suffered a severe attack of paralysis, resulting in the loss of his right hand. He was a companion of Mark Twain in the steamer Quaker City, in the pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He secured a number of curiosities for Mr. Barnum at the various places he visited, and on his return delivered interesting lectures relating to the objects of interest which attracted his attention. After being engaged for a short time in the patent right business, he was appointed to the Consulate which he held at the time of his death. The cause of his death was a carbuncle in the head, for the cure of which he underwent a severe surgical operation, but he suffered a relapse, and shortly before his death he sent a letter to Mr. Barnum, saying that he had little hope of recovery. He was about sixty years old, and was twice married, but had no children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ross Campbell, aged fifty-seven years, a prominent dry goods merchant of Baltimore, died to-day of erysipelas. Mr. Campbell was also extensively engaged in business in New-York.

Thomas J. Judge, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died in Montgomery at 8 o'clock last evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the piano-key manufactory of George Lange, No. 227 East Twenty-second street. The flames were caused by some lumber coming in contact with the boiler in the drying-room on the first floor, and spread with such rapidity that it was deemed advisable to send out a second alarm. By the time the extra engine had arrived on the scene the fire was completely extinguished. The entire loss, including that on stock and the damage to the building, was estimated at $8,000. The place was not insured.

Casper Volt's brick store at Turner Junction, Ill.; together with the entire stock of dry goods and groceries, were totally destroyed by fire Thursday. The loss is estimated at $11,000; insurance, $5,000.

The residence of Henry Downer, on Albany street, Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000; insured for $5,500.

Two houses, known as the Craig Place, a barn, and six sheep were burned at Campobello, Me., yesterday. The loss is $5,000.

A fire at the corner of Monroe and Grove streets, Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, destroyed two two-story buildings. Loss $12,000; insurance $7,000.

NEW-ENGLAND FAILURES.

BOSTON, March 3.—The business changes reports of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* continue to show a diminution in the number of failures and suspensions, and in the amount of liabilities. The following Eastern failures will appear in the *Bulletin's* list to-morrow: W. C. Taylor & Co., marble dealers, Boston, reported failed; liabilities, $26,000. G. C. & H. C. Briggs, proprietors of the Briggsville Woolen Mills, at Clarksburg, Mass., have been forced to suspend, with unsettled liabilities reported at $60,000. Marsh & Barnett, lumber dealers, of Bethel, Vt., are reported failed; liabilities, $45,000; assets, $25,000. J. T. Croft, iron works, Boston, is reported failed. F. A. & A. W. Small, machinery, Boston, are reported failed. The liabilities of J. H. Roberts, machinery, Boston, are $48,000. An offer of twenty-three cents on the dollar is made. R. W. Hamblin & Co., men's furnishing goods, Boston, are reported failed.

GEN. HODGE VINDICATED.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charge that Gen. George B. Hodge had attempted to levy blackmail on the officers of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company reported to-day. The committee, after a thorough investigation and the hearing of all the testimony, completely vindicate him.

WASHINGTON'S WILL.

RICHMOND, March 3.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day to allow certain parties to have the use of the original will of George Washington, now among the records of Fairfax Court-house, for the purpose of having it photolithographed for the preservation of the fac-simile and for use at the Centennial Exhibition. A bond of $10,000 is to be required for its safe return.

GOV. HENDRICKS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 3.—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, reached this city last night. To-day he was received by the Senate and House of Representatives. Many ladies and gentlemen called on him at his hotel this evening. He leaves for home to-morrow morning.

THE ST. JOHN ROWING CREW.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 3.—A movement is on foot to raise funds to send the St. John Paris crew to Philadelphia. A boat has been ordered from Jewett, the English builder, and the crew will go into training early in the Spring.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 19 to 11, refused a third reading to the bill to give to women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns and to hold municipal offices.

NOMINATIONS IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—The Republicans have nominated Cornelius R. Parsons for Mayor to-night, and the Democrats have nominated James Brackett.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

WINSLOW, THE BOSTON FORGER.

HIS REAPPEARANCE AT THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT—FORMALLY COMMITTED FOR EXTRADITION—THE PRISONER TO BE SURRENDERED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

LONDON, March 3.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought to the Bow Street Police Court this morning, and formally committed for extradition. Before the commencement of the proceedings Winslow's family had an interview with him in his cell. Winslow was more cheerful, and bowed slightly to the Magistrate on entering the dock. He stood during the proceedings, not requesting to be seated. Sir Thomas Henry, the Magistrate, said: "I have now received the formal notification that the American Government has applied for your extradition upon the charges of forging seven promissory notes, detailed in the indictment read here yesterday, and also for uttering the same. I have nothing more to say than that I commit you." Winslow bowed his head slightly. The Magistrate asked him if he understood. Winslow replied that he did. He then asked that the watch which was taken from him at the time of his arrest, which was not a valuable one, but prized solely on account of associations, might be given to his wife.

Sir Thomas Henry said he had no power to make such an order. He referred the proposition to Col. Cheesebrough, of the American Legation, who said the Legation merely appeared to obtain extradition, and not as prosecutors. He thought it would not become them either to assent or object. Detective Dowdell, of Scotland Yard, said the watch was of gold and seemed to be a good one, and that Mr. Dearborn, the American officer, said he would not object to give it to Winslow. Winslow supposed that would settle the matter, and withdrew the application. He was then removed to his cell. He stood for a few minutes outside the court in the passage at the entrance to the cells, talking with the detectives and officials. He seemed to be on very good terms with them, and bade them good morning rather cheerfully, they promising to bring his friends around to see him.

The point about Winslow's being committed on the separate charge of forging and uttering is important. After Sir Thomas Henry had said in court yesterday that he had not received the necessary notification from the British authorities, the American Legation, remembering the fiasco in the case of Lawrence, the fraudulent Custom-house agent, withdrew the application previously sent to the Foreign Office asking the extradition of Winslow on the charge of forgery, and to make everything certain substituted an application asking extradition on the charges of forging and uttering. Winslow will now await the legal time (fifteen days) before being surrendered to Mr. Dearborn, the American officer.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE.

THE LONDON AND PARIS STOCK EXCHANGES—CARGOES OF WHEAT AT SEA FOR ENGLAND—THE LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND COTTON MARKETS—THE BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Stock Exchange was dull, with a downward tendency in the early days of the week, Egyptians being particularly at the mercy of the bears on numerous adverse rumors. Yesterday all classes of securities began to display more activity, and up to the close to-night there has been something like excitement in the dealings. The default in cash on hand for the payment of the interest and drawn bonds of the Turkish loan of 1858 flattened all Turkish securities, notwithstanding a dispatch from Constantinople attributing the failure to a misunderstanding. Egyptians show considerable improvement, in consequence of the favorable result of the negotiations with the French combination for taking up the floating debt, and for the establishment of the Egyptian National Bank. Peruvians have declined 2 to 4 on unfavorable mail advices regarding financial prospects. American securities have been steady, but the redeemable bonds have been adversely affected by the new Funding act. The discount market has been steady without material change. Money in good demand. The Paris Bourse has been flat to-day, all stocks closing at the worst figures.

The *Standard*, in its financial article to-day, says the silver market has been unsettled, but the advance of two per cent. in the rate of discount in India has tended to arrest the downward movement, the actual reduction in price being only one-eighth, to 52⅝ pence per ounce, at which the supply by the last Mexican packet was sold. An important concurrent fall in Indian rupee paper has meanwhile caused some heavy losses among the holders of that security, and a discount establishment has been compelled to make a "call" to cover a deficiency thus shown in its accounts.

The *Times* to-day, in its financial article, says the Standard Discount Company, at No. 11 Old Broad street, announces a "call" of £2 per share on the subscribed capital of the company.

The grain trade remains inactive, short supplies being balanced by the poor condition of samples and a dragging business. Yesterday's markets were slow for all articles. Wheat and barley about maintained their prices; but oats and maize were rather lower than the rates current at the opening of the week. Deliveries of home-grown wheat during the past month have been about twenty per cent. under the average for the past ten years. There are now on passage to Great Britain about a million quarters of wheat. At the beginning of March the quantity was rather over one million five hundred thousand quarters.

The Paris market during the week has been firm for wheat and flour. In Mark Lane to-day June wheat was steady at previous prices. There exists some slight demand for secondary sorts at old rates; generally, however, trade is poor, Flour is unchanged from Monday. New sorts are neglected, especially foreign, of which a large quantity was offered. Maize was steady at 27s. 3d., ex ships for American.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Wheat markets have been generally dull, but for the week cannot be noted as cheaper. Fine dry qualities fully support their value, but there is no regular quotation for the unsound qualities of which the bulk of our home deliveries still consist. Foreign remains inactive, but without pressure to sell. Maize has been in fair demand for consumption at rather lower figures.

The weather has been mild for the season.

The Cotton Brokers' Circular, issued last evening after the close of business, has the following comments on the cotton trade: "The market has been depressed throughout the week, and though to-day (Thursday) the tone was slightly steadier, quotations of every description show a further decline. American descriptions continue to be very freely offered, and a further decline has taken place of one-eighth of a penny in medium, and a farthing in ordinary qualities; but good middling and middling fair grades are unchanged. In Sea Island cotton business has again been very limited, but the price is unchanged. Business has been moderate in 'futures,' and quotations are about one-eighth of a penny below those of last week."

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—For coffee there is good inquiry, but holders' views check transactions; prices very firm; good firsts, 5,800 and 5,950 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25⅝.

SANTOS, March 2.—Coffee—Market quiet; prices maintained; superior Santos, 5,600 and 5,750 reis per 10 kilos.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON FRAUDS.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—It is stated that the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have commenced an investigation into the nature and extent of the transactions which the members of the association may have had with William Peers & Son, the brokers charged with fraud. It has transpired that Robert Munn, one of the members of the delinquent firm, is a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Justice of the Peace for Southport, Cheshire.

AUSTRIA.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

VIENNA, March 3.—The family of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, the American Minister here, depart for Italy this week. He will follow shortly, and make a hurried tour southward before sailing for America. Last evening Gen P. Sydney Post, the United States Consul, gave Minister Orth a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Metropole. The room was decorated with the American and Austrian flags and portraits of President Grant and the Emperor and Empress of Austria. There were about thirty guests, including prominent Americans and such Austrians as had been in special personal and social relations with Mr. Orth. Speeches were made by Baron Lederer, Consul Post, Minister Orth, and others. Mr. Orth will have a private audience with the Emperor to-day.

FRANCE.

POSITION OF THE OLD LEFT CENTRE—MACMAHON AND THE CONSTITUTION—CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS, March 3.—At a meeting of the members of the old Left Centre to-day, it was resolved to maintain the Left Centre as a distinct party in the coming Assembly, and to remain satisfied with the retirement of Ministers Buffet and De Meaux, but demand a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet and administrative staff, and the inauguration of a frankly liberal policy. A programme was adopted declaring that the minimum of necessary reforms comprises the appointment of Mayors by the Municipal Councils, except in large towns; modification of the University Education law so as to restore to the State the exclusive right of conferring degrees, and to deprive the diocese of its recently-granted corporate capacity. The programme does not recommend a general amnesty, but proposes the appointment of a new Committee on Pardons, whose duty it shall be to review the indictments and evidence against political convicts. Mr. Casimer-Perier, who exactly represents the views above set forth, has had a long conference with M. Dufaure, at which the terms of the ministerial programme were discussed. No difficulty arose. He had an interview with Marshal MacMahon, who wishes to act entirely as a Constitutional President, leaving the chief of the Cabinet the selection of Ministers, in conformity with the ideas of the majority in the Chambers.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the clergy ordering prayers for the new Assembly, declares that the "accomplishment of the programme of some members of the new Legislature—for instance, the exclusion of religion from education and the separation of Church and State—would be equivalent to the destruction of France."

At the opening of the temporary chapel erected on the site of the National Church to be built on the Montmartre, the Archbishop said the Republic would either revert to Catholicism or not endure.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 4.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* pronounces certain the election of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier President of the Senate and Jules Grèvy President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Perier's visits to MacMahon and Dufaure may be taken as implying his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior.

DON CARLOS.

AN ADDRESS FROM LEGITIMISTS IN BOULOGNE—MANIFESTO TO HIS SPANISH ADHERENTS.

PARIS, March 3.—Don Carlos received at Boulogne a deputation of 150 Legitimists, who presented an address. He has issued a manifesto to Spaniards, in which he says: "Desiring to stop bloodshed, I forbore continuing a glorious, but at present fruitless, struggle. Seeing the sufferings of my volunteers and the superiority of numbers against them, it becomes necessary to sheath the sword. I will never sign a compromise. My flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption." In an address to his soldiers, Don Carlos congratulates them on the heroism they have displayed, and bids them not abandon hope. Carlos is under the constant surveillance of the Boulogne authorities.

The total number of Carlists who have taken refuge in France is 15,000.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

REPORT OF MR. CAVE, THE BRITISH FINANCIAL AGENT TO EGYPT.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Cave has made his report on Egypt and her finances. He criticises past Egyptian administrations. He mentions a plan for consolidating the debt through the substitution of British for Egyptian credit, whereby the interest would be so reduced that Egypt might be in a position to repurchase the canal shares without burdening the country. But this would be impossible because other Governments would oppose it. He therefore suggests the conversion of the debt into seven per cent. stock, which would leave an annual surplus of two millions sterling.

TURKEY.

TITHES AND TAXES TO BE REMITTED TO RETURNING FUGITIVES IN THE PROVINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Porte has notified the Ambassadors of the Guaranteeing Powers that it will remit tithes for one year and all other taxes two years to all refugees who return to their homes. Special officials will be appointed to protect them from outrage, and farms and churches will be repaired at the Government expense.

LONDON, March 4.—A telegram from Athens to the *Times* says the disturbances in Servia are represented to have assumed a serious character. The Red Republic has been proclaimed in some districts. Belgrade is still unmoved.

The Ragusa dispatch to the *Times* says a deputation of insurgents has been summoned to that city to meet M. Rodich. It is generally thought that his mission to induce the refugees to return home will prove fruitless. The Prince of Montenegro seems inclined to co-operate in the work of pacification if assured that this is really the will of the powers. M. Rodich is authorized to assure him on this point.

The *Times* dispatch from Athens says it is estimated that there are 17,000 Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia, 40,000 in Croatia, 13,000 in Montenegro, 7,000 in Servia, and 50,000 scattered along the frontiers.

MARINE DISASTER.

COLLISION OF A SCHOONER WITH A STEAMER.

MONTEVIDEO, March 3.—The American schooner Belle Hooper, Capt. Gilkey, from Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 14, for this port, has arrived. She had been in collision with a steamer. The amount of damage is not reported.

THE SCHOONER BELLE HOOPER.

LONDON, March 3.—The dispatch from Montevideo about the schooner Belle Hooper was mutilated in transmission, so that it is difficult to ascertain the cause of the disaster. It is possible that she was towed into Montevideo water-logged, but beyond that nothing is known.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special telegram says that Prince Bismarck rode on horseback in the Thiergarten on Wednesday, the first time for fully a year. He looks well, and it is now reported that he is in satisfactory health.

VON ARNIM'S INSTRUCTION TO HIS LAWYER.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin states that Count Von Arnim has instructed his lawyer to inform the Judge that he is ill, and little inclined to defend himself against the charge of high treason.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 3.—The United States steamer Franklin, now here, will proceed to Cherbourg probably the last of next week. From there she will go to Gibraltar, where she will transfer the works of art for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition to the store-ship Supply. The Franklin's orders are to be at Gibraltar early in April.

JAPAN.

A TREATY WITH THE COREAN GOVERNMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, March 4.—A telegram has been received by the Japanese Legation here, from their Government, stating that a treaty between Japan and the Corea was signed on the 27th ult.

SPAIN.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

PARIS, March 4.—*L' Europe Diplomatique* states that Queen Isabella will stay only a short time in Madrid, and then choose Seville or Granada as a residence.

ITALY.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

ROME, March 3.—Negotiations are pending for the marriage of the Duke of Genoa with the Archduchess Marie Christine, daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria.

Cardinal Ledochowski arrived here to-night.

CUBA.

A SHARP FIGHT BETWEEN SPANISH AND INSURGENT CAVALRY.

HAVANA, March 3.—It is officially reported from Tomas de Gibaro, Feb. 29, that 300 Spanish cavalry, while scouring the country, met 600 mounted insurgents, commanded by Maximo Gomez. The Spaniards hardly had time to draw their sabres. A hand to hand combat followed, lasting an hour, at the end of which time they remained masters of the battle-field. Their loss was twenty-six killed and thirty-three wounded. The loss of the enemy is considered at least equal. Captain General Jovellar reached the scene very soon after he heard of the fight. This is the first engagement of consequence which has taken place for a long time.

MEXICO.

THE GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS IN SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE REBELS—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HAVANA, March 3.—The steamer City of Havana, from Vera Cruz, arrived this morning, bringing advices from Mexico to Feb. 26.

Gen. Gonzalez Herrera had pronounced against the Government in Laguna, Coahuila. The troops dispersed his followers and he was killed. Donato Guerra had also pronounced and seized Largos. He was subsequently defeated by the Government forces. Gen. Alatorre recently attacked Hernandez, who had issued a pronunciamento in Oaxaca, and was joined by Gen. Figueroa. The rebels repulsed Alatorre twice, but he has since received reinforcements and was about to assume the offensive. Martial law had been declared in Jalisco. The State was tranquil. Michoacan was considered pacified. Peace had also been restored in Tehuantepec. As the steamer was leaving Vera Cruz, telegrams were received from the interior announcing the triumph of the Government at all points. The different revolutionary plans published show there has been no understanding among the rebel leaders. The Government had asked a loan of $500,000 from the merchants of the capital, which was immediately granted, and the money placed at President Lerdo's disposition.

A reception and ball were given at the residence of Minister Foster on Washington's Birthday. The President, members of the Cabinet and foreign Legations, and the *elite* of the foreign and native population were present. Flags were displayed during the day on the national edifices and over the foreign Legations.

THE GAS QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Common Council Committee on Gas met last night and seriously considered several propositions to light the public buildings with kerosene oil instead of gas. Mr. William P. Libby, President of the Citizens' Gas Company, was present, and claimed that $2 25 per 1,000 feet was as cheap as the company could afford to light the lamps for the city. He also claimed that in his judgment it would be wrong for the city to take action which would injure so many citizens stockholders in the companies. The matter was not decided.

Last night a gentleman called at Police Head-quarters and asked for an officer to aid him in looking up his meter, which he said one of the companies had stolen. He said the employes of the company had broken open his house during the absence of the family and taken the meter away, which he claimed they had no right to do, as he had made a deposit on it.

REV. DR. RICHARD S. STORRS.

It was reported yesterday that Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs had resigned the Presidency of the American Congregational Union, and his Directorship in the Home Missionary Society. The cause for such action on his part, it was further reported, was the interpretation of Congregational polity by the recent Advisory Council. Dr. Storrs said last night, in reply to the questions of a TIMES reporter, that it was true that he had resigned these positions, but he refused to say anything in regard to the cause of his resignation, except that he considered it best to resign under existing circumstances. When asked if this resignation was likely to be the precursor to a withdrawal from the Congregational denomination, he said he had nothing to say at present in regard to the subject.

GERMAN INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.

The General Committee of the German American Independent Citizen's Association met last night at Beethoven Hall, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Judge Otterbourg, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that it had organized itself by the choice of Marcus Otterbourg, Chairman, and Messrs. Dengler and Kirchman, Secretaries. Resolutions favoring a reduction of City expenditures by a decrease in official salaries to the end that taxes may be lessened in amount and urging a revision of the school laws, were unanimously adopted.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—The State Legislature closed its business and adjourned to-day. The number of bills passed is 404, mostly of a local character. Nearly all the measures of public importance, such as Centennial appropriation, apportionment of the State, &c., were voted down, but very large appropriations were made for the benefit of a few grasshopper counties.

WHAT is more common or distressing than a bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppressiour across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition.—*Advertisement.*

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Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

A Five-ounce Monkey!

The mate of a vessel on waking after having two teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, exclaimed, "Well, this is as great a wonder as I have on board my vessel, a monkey weighing only five ounces!"—*Advertisement.*

CABINET OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, free to visitors daily, at No. 737 Broadway. Competent examiner in attendance, for analyses of character, from 9 till 6 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

Every Bank Robbery and Every House robbery that has been committed in the last year might have been prevented by the proper application of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

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Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Contain nothing injurious to the teeth.

See Advertisement of Valuable Residence for sale near Boston, Mass.

MARRIED.

LAMOTHE—SUAU.—On Feb. 23, by Rev. Father Aubril, at the residence of the bride, GASTON LAMOTHE to HELENA SUAU.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In Brooklyn, on the 3d inst., CHARLES H., infant son of Louis F. and Cordelia L. Booth, aged 5 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 236 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On the 3d inst., ROSS CAMPBELL, at Hemsworth Park, near Baltimore, Md.

DORMAN.—On Friday, March 3, at the residence of her parents, No. 13 Prospect place, RACHEL R., eldest daughter of Rev. Lester M. and Susan A. Dorman.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st., on Sunday, March 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GOFF.—At the residence of S. H. Witherbee, in this City, Thursday, March 2, GEORGE W. GOFF, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Third Reformed Church, Hamilton square, Jersey City, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

HERRICK.—On Friday, March 3, RICHARD P., Jr., only son of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Funeral, Sunday, 2 P. M., from No. 24 West 50th st.

HUBBARD.—At Stamford, Conn., March 1, 1876, Capt. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, in his 72d year.

Funeral at Universalist Church, Stamford, Saturday, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 9:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 29, 1876, HENRY S. JOHNSON, son of Franklin and Sarah Johnson, aged 32 years.

His friends, the friends of the family, members of the Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., and of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at No. 410 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

LA FARGE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 2, of hemorrhage of the lungs, FRANCIS V. LA FARGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

McKILLOP.—At Ottawa, Ill., Monday, Feb. 28, Mrs. A. K. MCKILLOP, wife of Alexander McKillop.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, G. I. Totten, No. 97 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning March 4, at 10 o'clock.

MOON.—On Wednesday, March 1, MATTHEW MOON.

The friends of the family and the members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 335 East 4th st.

REFORD.—At Bloomfield, March 2, 1876, MARY J. M., infant and only daughter of J. Banks and F. Emmie Reford, aged 7 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10:50 A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Greenpoint, Thursday, 2d inst., after a short illness, JOHN K., youngest son of Rufus B., and Sarah E. Robinson, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Interment at Bellport, Long Island.

RHOADS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, Mrs. ANDA LUCIA RHOADS, widow of the late Hon. Elijah Rhoads, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, F. B. Taylor, No. 138 Remsen st., Saturday, the 4th, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 29, Mrs. MARGARET SALTER, widow of Com. William D. Salter, of the United States Navy.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Saturday, March 4, 1 P. M.

SAVAGE.—Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, at his residence, No. 66 West 55th st., Mr. JOHN C. SAVAGE, aged 68 years.

☞ Wilmington, N. C., papers please copy.

SLOAT.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., March 1, Mrs. CATHERINE SLOAT, relict of Stephen Sloat, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Sloatsburg, N. Y., on Saturday at noon.

STOUTENBURGH.—After a lingering illness, CHARLES E., son of Eunice B. and the late C. A. Stoutenburgh.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 8 East 9th st., on Saturday morning at 9 A. M.

TATHAM.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, of diphtheria, MARY, daughter of Charles B. Tatham.

Funeral services will be held at her father's residence, No. 276 De Kalb av., corner of Clinton, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 2, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday morning, March 1, RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th st.

VULTEE.—MARY LOUISE VULTEE, widow of the late Henry V. Vultee, in the 43d year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 313 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

WOOD.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Sixth day, 3d inst., STEPHEN WOOD, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Second day, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
conducted by
MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY
at
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between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.

To meet the wishes of the aged, and large numbers in the suburbs of the city who are unable to attend the evening services, there will be a day service at 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 7. Subject, "BLOOD." To be repeated in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, March 8. Subject, "BLOOD." To be repeated in the evening.

THURSDAY, March 9. Subject, "HEAVEN." To be repeated in the evening.

FRIDAY, March 10. Subject, "HEAVEN." To be repeated in the evening.

Admission only by ticket. Can be obtained on application, in person or by letter, at office Hippodrome, 4th av. and 26th st.; bookstore, Madison av. and 26th st., or at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription.

Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE,
Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP,
Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 6, and following days, a portion of the library of ALMON W. GRISWOLD, Esq., consisting chiefly of books relating to America, in the finest bindings and finest condition.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a request of the Central Committee, the above association will hold a special meeting for the purpose of receiving applications for membership, at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., (corner Chatham,) THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. DENIS SHEA, Pres. THOS. BROWN, Secy.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 384 Grand st. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to receive applications for membership.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Sec. ROBERT MOORE, Pres.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above will be held at No. 63 Ludlow st. on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock, to receive applications for membership. JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.
EDWARD MULRY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 3, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	68	Leather, sides	8,065
Cotton, bales	1,149	Lead, pkgs	374
C. S. Meal, bags	200	Tar, bbls	28
Copper, bbls	74	Resin, bbls	378
Dried Fruit, pkgs	36	Oil-cake, pkgs	555
Eggs, bbls	2,297	Pork, pkgs	819
Flour, bbls	10,823	Beef, pkgs	293
Wheat, bushels	20,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,305
Corn, bushels	32,808	Horns, pcs	1,110
Oats, bushels	47,625	Grease, pkgs	155
Rye, bushels	160	Lard, pkgs	1,580
Malt, bushels	1,600	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	8,000	Butter, pkgs	3,461
Grass-seed, bags	631	Cheese, pkgs	4,913
Flax-seed, bags	180	Tallow, pkgs	158
Beans, bbls	663	Dressed Hogs, No	1,151
Peas, bushels	5,403	Pea-nuts, bags	78
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Starch, bxs	200
Corn-meal, bags	856	Tea, half-chests	83
Oat-meal, bbls	220	Tobacco, hhds	242
Flax, bales	333	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,353
Hops, bales	57	Whisky, bbls	223
Hides, bdls	118	Wool, bales	84

COTTON—Rather more activity has been noted for early delivery at unchanged prices. Exporters doing little, asking rates being above their limits....Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c. @12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,950 bales, (of which 765 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 289 bales to spinners, 746 bales to speculators, and 924 bales in transit....And for forward delivery a livelier movement has been reported at stronger prices, closing, however, a shade off the highest figures of the day....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,600 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were on last evening and 35,200 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 21-32c.; April, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; May, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; June, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; July, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; August, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,149 bales, and at the shipping ports were 12,684 bales, against 15,229 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 86,346 bales, against 111,062 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,488,736 bales, against 2,979,056 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 50,877 bales; to the Continent, 74,105 bales; stock in New-York, 168,500 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 794,467 bales. The total stock in New-York on Feb. 29, 1876, by actual count was 167,513 bales, as follows: In Brooklyn, 34,577 bales; on Staten Island, 32,035 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 12,443 bales; on wharves, 9,424 bales, and in warehouses, 79,034 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Mid	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼
Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Trade in Drugs and Dyes has been somewhat brisker, yet, as a whole, far from satisfactory to sellers, who, however, are generally confident in their views. Values rule quite firm in most instances. English Chemicals attract rather less attention. Essential Oils rather weaker in price. Dye-woods have been offered with reserve; Logwood quoted stronger; business, however, yet comparatively tame.

FERTILIZERS—Have been generally quoted steady as to values, though the movements in most kinds have been on a restricted scale.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very moderate transactions have been reported in State and Western Flour at drooping prices. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale, with the dealings, as reported, mainly in odd lots of regular shipping Extras, straight Minnesota Extras, and low-grade Red Winter Wheat Extras. Lines of regular shipping Extras held at previous figures, but the bids reported as 10c. ₱ bbl. under asking rates for standard to good brands....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5 50@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 85, with very choice at higher figures; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 60, the latter an extreme, mainly at $4 15@$4 40; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; and trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western shipping extras and Minnesota extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at unaltered rates. Sales, 1,030 bbls....Rye Flour in rather more demand at unchanged quotations; sales of 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 70@$5 for good to choice Superfine, with fancy do. at a shade higher figures....Corn-meal inactive and weak in price; sales equal to 580 bbls., in lots, chiefly Western, within the previous range, of which were 250 bbls. at $2 80, from dock, and $2 90 from store.

FRUITS—A very moderate trade has been reported in most kinds, though, in the leading instances, prices have been favoring buyers. Sales were made of 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50; 1,200 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 75@$3 05; 400 bbls. Currants at 6¾c. @7c., and 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held firmly, and strictly prime No. 2 and No. 1 Spring has been offered with reserve. The demand, however, has been very moderate, mainly for export. The somewhat easier range of ocean freights seemed to make little impression on the outward movement. Exceptionally full prices were reported as bid for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, ($1 35,) and prime No. 2 do., in store, ($1 25,) full cargoes, but these grades were in few hands, and held above the views of purchasers. Low grade Spring attracted little attention and ruled weak; No. 3 Milwaukee and Chicago most sought after. Winter Wheat held confidently, but without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, at $1 25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (16,000 bushels,) in store; $1 24 for No. 2 do., (sold by sample,) afloat, (16,000 bushels;) $1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 09@$1 10 for choice No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, closing at the inside rate; $1 03@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 40 for very choice old Amber Western, (6,800 bushels,) in store; and $1 05 for New-York "no grade" Red Winter....A brisk trade has been reported in Corn, largely on export account, at a shade better prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (closing rather weaker;) 61c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63¼c. for prime, afloat; 61½c. for sailing vessel grade new Mixed Western, in store, (about 28,000 bushels;) 61c.@61½c., chiefly at 61½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@63c., mainly at 63c., for new Yellow New-Jersey; 61c.@61¾c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 68c. for old Mixed Western, (24,000 bushels,) in store; and 63½c. for very good new Yellow Southern, (9,000 bushels,) for shipment....And for forward delivery, a moderate inquiry has been noted, with new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March options, quoted at 63c.@63¼c.; April nominally at 63c.@63½c....Sales were reported of 15,000 bushels Mixed Western, (sailing vessel grade,) March option, at 63¼c.; 20,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 63c....Rye and Buckwheat nominally as last quoted. ....Of Barley, 2,500 bushels choice two-rowed State sold at 80c., in store; and of Barley Malt, 3,000 bushels Canada West at $1 35, on time: market about as last quoted....Oats have been offered freely, particularly the poorer grades, and have been quoted a shade easier in price, leading to more extensive transactions, the local trade purchasing quite liberally at the current quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at 49½c. for choice old Mixed Western, (mainly Milwaukee,) afloat; 45c. for No. 2 Chicago, (10,000 bushels,) in store; 45c. @47½c. for ordinary to about prime Mixed Western, car lots; 48c.@52c. for ordinary to prime White State, car lots; 53½c. for very choice do., (one car-load;) 60c. for extra do., (one car-load,) for seed; 47c.@51c. for poor to about prime White Western; 45½c.@47½c. for Mixed State, and 44c.@44½c. for New-York No. 3, (the latter an extreme.)....Hay rather more sought after; Straw quiet; Feed in moderate request; quotations generally as in our last.... Clover-seed in less demand at about former figures. Sales reported to-day of 50 bags prime State at 14½c., and two car-loads of Canada at 14¼c. ₱ lb. Other Seeds as last quoted.

HOPS—Have been in active request, largely on export account, at the recent rise of fully 1c. ₱ lb., closing strong and buoyant. We quote: New-York State, new crop, at 13c.@18c., (with very choice and fancy lots quoted higher;) Eastern, 11c.@16c.; Wisconsin, 11c.@16c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c. @6c.; California, 17c.@20c....The receipts for the week were 1,640 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 65,519 bales, against 38,982 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 1,692 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 31,735 bales, against 15,043 bales same period in 1874-5. A sample has been exhibited here, representing a straight line of 400 bales of very choice State Hops, which Mr. Wells says would be difficult to beat in this country. "In point of strength, picking, color, delicacy of flavor, and general appearance, this line of goods fully equals anything we have seen of this year's production, and should command a fancy price."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A more active demand prevails for Laths on the basis of $1 80 for Eastern, afloat, ₱ 1,000; sales, 4,000,000....Lime has been in rather limited request, including common Rockland at 90c. and Lump at $1 25; North River product, $1@$1 50; Portland Cement, $3 50@$4 25, in large and small lots; Rosendale, $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bbl.... Lumber has been generally in very slack demand. The recent export movements have been unimportant. Prices have been ruling weak; Eastern Spruce quoted at $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $17@$25 here, and $14@$16 at the coastwise shipping ports; White Pine Boards, $15@$21; Clear Pine, $42 50@$55; Yellow do., $18@$25; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $22@$40; Chestnut Plank and Boards, $45@$60; Oak at $38@$40; Black Walnut, $50@$80; White-wood, $38@$40; Cherry-wood Boards and Planks, $55@$62 50; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet and rather easier in price; sales 75,000 lb. at 22½c. Manufactured dull at old figures....Iron has been moderately sought after at generally unchanged rates; sales, 500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig at $23 and $21; 150 tons White on private terms; 300 tons Scotch Pig on the basis of $32 50 for Coltness, and $30 for Glengarnock; 1,000 tons new Iron Rails, on private terms; 600 tons old T Rails (Hoboken delivery) reported at $21 25....Lead firm, and wanted; 50 tons foreign Pig sold at 7c., gold; domestic quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold. Government contract for 200 tons Domestic recently awarded at $6 39@$6 41, gold.... Spelter, Shot, and Antimony unchanged....Tin dull and heavy; Straits quoted at 18½c.@18¾c., gold, for large and small lots. Sales, 250 bxs. Coke Plates and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms....Zinc quiet at 8⅝c.@9c., gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted for early delivery at the close at 8½c.@8⅝c. in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order....Refined inactive; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c. @20½c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Less extensive dealings have been reported in Pork and Lard, and prices, which opened stronger, closed lower, influenced mainly by the later and less favorable Western advices....Mess Pork has been moderately sought after for early delivery, closing easier....Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23@$23 25 for inspected, closing with $23 25 asked....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, new, $18 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, trade has been much lighter, closing in favor of buyers....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 95@$23 05; April, $23 05; May, $23 35; June at $23 40.... Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., April option, at $23 05@$23 15; 2,000 bbls., May, at $23 35 @$23 45; and 1,000 bbls., June, at $23 40@$23 65. ....Dressed Hogs have been scarce and wanted, with City quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats in demand and quoted steadier in price. Sales of 7,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; 75 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 120 bbls. Pigs' Tongues at $16 50; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon has been quoted higher on light offerings and a fair demand. Sales, 290 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., mainly at 12¾c., closing with 12¾c. bid and 13c. asked.... Western Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.; Short Clear at 12⅞c....Western Steam Lard less active for early delivery, closing at easier rates....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 220 tcs. prime at $13 65; a small lot of choice at $13 70, and 50 tcs. off grade at 12c. And of Western Kettle, 50 tcs. very choice at $14 25....And for Western delivery, a fairly active movement reported, opening higher, receding a little toward the close, and winding up on the final dealings somewhat steadier....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 65; April, $13 77½; May, $13 90@$13 92½; June, $14 asked, and July, $14 10@$14 12½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 7,500 tcs., April, at $13 72½@$13 77½; 2,000 tcs., May, at $13 92½ @$13 95; 250 tcs., June at $14, and 250 tcs., July, at $14 20 ₱ 100 lb....A limited demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted up to $13 50@$13 62½. Sales, 70 tcs. Steam and Kettle, in lots, at $13 56¼@$13 62½....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c., for the West Indies at 13¼c., and for South America at 14c.@14⅛c. Sales, 150 tcs. for the West Indies at 13¼c....Beef in very moderate request at previous prices....Of Beef Hams, 150 bbls. choice Western sold at $26....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted....Fresh Eggs in less request; quoted at from 18½c.@21½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 19c.@19½c....Tallow in rather more demand, with sales reported of 121,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9c.@9 3-16c., the latter rate for City....And of Grease, 150 tcs. White at 11½c., and 104 tcs. Yellow at 7¾c. @9c....Stearine in demand, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted up to 14⅜c.@14½c.; choice City at 14⅜c. @14½c.; sales, 100 tcs. Western at quoted rates....Of Rangoon Rice 700 bags, in bond, reported sold at $2 45, gold, ₱ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been decidedly more active and quoted stronger in price, on the basis of 7½c.@7 9-16c. for fair, and 7¾c.@7 13-16c. for good Refining, (some operators quoting even 1-16c. higher,) closing very firmly. The demand from refiners has been more animated. Sales have been made to-day of 2,978 hhds., 392 bxs., and 248 bags, of which 300 hhds. new crop Refining Cuba Muscovado at 7⅛c.@7½c.; 361 hhds. do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 214 hhds. do. at 7⅞c.; 415 hhds. do. at 7 5-16c.@7⅞c.; 539 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 657 hhds. do. at 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; 168 hhds. do. at 8⅝c.; 300 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 74 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 92 bxs. do. at 7½c.; 250 hhds. do. at 7½c., and 248 bags do. at 7¼c. ₱ lb....Refined more active, with Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Granulated at 10¼c. Other kinds as before.

TEAS—Quiet; prices weak. Sales, 400 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line have been fair, but with the advantage as to price rather in favor of purchasers. The export call for Kentucky Leaf has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15½c.; 100 cases sundries Seed Leaf, 7c.@30c.; 111 cases Wisconsin, 1873, Seed Leaf, on private terms; 162 cases Ohio, 1873 and 1874, part at 8c.@9½c.; 100 cases New-England, 1874, at 7½c.@9¼c.; 105 cases Wisconsin, 1864, part at 5½c.; 129 cases New-York, 1874, at 7c.@8½c., and 200 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Sold only to the extent of 50 bbls., at $1 09½, closing with this rate bid, and $1 10 asked.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing moderately of domestic product, almost wholly to provide for immediate wants. Prices of most kinds of domestic have been quoted steady, though California Fall and Western Texas, under liberal offerings of stock, have been ruling in favor of buyers. Not much animation has been noted in Foreign, which, however, in the absence of supplies of much magnitude, has been quoted firm. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 81,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@47½c.; 1,000 lb. Unwashed at 30c.; 6,000 bushels Washed at 51c.; 70 bags Scoured California Fall at 60c.; 143 pks. and 34,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 37½c.@40c.; 5,000 lb. choice Ohio Delaine at 54c.; 2,500 lb. washed Ohio Combing at 58c.; 1,600 lb. unwashed Indiana do. at 43c.; 100 bales Combing Pulled, 5,000 lb. California Pulled, 92 bales Cape, 35 bales Australian, 33 bales Buffalo Hair, and 5,000 lb. foreign Noils, on private terms; 78,000 lb. Texas, part at 20c.; 68,500 lb. California Fall, part at 16½c.@18½c.; 203 bales and 61,000 lb. California Spring at 20c.@26c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been reported in this line, the main call having been for Grain. Berth rates, by steam, for Liverpool, have been quoted easier; otherwise without important changes. Tonnage for Petroleum has been very moderately sought after at about late figures. Vessels for Tobacco and Staves in some request....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 20,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ 60 lb.; 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 42,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ 60 lb.; 250 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton; 30 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also an American schooner, 468 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Residuum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 800 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce; also, two British ships, 962 and 883 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 25 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Hull, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British brig, 316 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 282 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., with option of Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; a Norwegian bark, 565 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, direct, a bark, — tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter and £10 gratuity....For Hamburg, by same, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ bushel....For Cadiz, an American brig, 438 tons, hence, with Staves, on the basis of $28 for light Pipe....For Genoa or Naples, an American brig, 367 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at 35s. bid, and 37s. 6d.@40s. asked....For Oporto, an American brig, with about 11,000 bushels. Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 18c. ₱ bushel.... For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 335 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 50 ₱ ton....For Martinique, a British brig, 223 tons, hence, with equal to about 700 bbls. general cargo, reported at 60c. ₱ bbl., and Lumber, at $3, and back north of Hatteras, with Sugar, at $3 25, gold....For Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, an American schooner, 344 tons, reported at 37c. for Sugar....For New-Bedford, a schooner, 190 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60 ₱ ton....Of the portion of the business of yesterday, (our report of which was crowded out this morning,) were the following.... For Bremen, a German bark of 889 tons placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo at current rates, including Tobacco, hhds. and cases, at 40s. and 21s. 3d.; Provisions at 32s 6d., and Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, (part Rye,) at about 1.50 reichmarks; 1,100 pks. Provisions, (part of recent shipment,) at 1.75 do.; 600 pks. Tobacco, 1,000 sides Leather, and 500 pks. Agricultural Machinery, (of recent shipment) on private terms, and 1,500 bags Seed, (part of recent shipments,) at 1.75 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow, on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton....For Elsinore, for orders, a German bark, about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl. ....For Jacksonville, a schooner, of 252 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms, and back with Lumber, at $6....For Philadelphia, a schooner, of 376 tons, with Phosphates, from Ashley River, at $2 ₱ ton....For ports north of Hatteras, a moderate business has been reported from the Cuban sugar ports, on the basis of late figures.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was well attended yesterday, Friday, March 3, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story brick building, with lot 33.3 by 86.3 by 25 by 72.2, No. 487½ Pearl street, south side, 21 feet west of City Hall place, for $11,350. The same firm adjourned the foreclosure sale of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, to March 10.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. Pattison, Esq., Referee, disposed of two four-story buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, on Mercer street, west side, 150 feet south of Houston street, and two four-story buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, on Greene street, east side, 175 feet south of Houston street, for $174,330, to J. C. Page. The same auctioneer, under a similar order, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold one plot, 25 by 133.1, on Tinton avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,095, to Joseph Cudlipp, plaintiff, and one plot, 25 by 133.1, on Union avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $200, to George B. Abbott, plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, under a Superior Court foreclosure order, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 280 feet east of New or Madison avenue, for $11,595, to Robert Murray, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $11,650, to John McCool, plaintiff. The same firm, under a similar order, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A, for $4,037, to John Shimmel, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, disposed of one plot, 75.11 by 80.7 by 74.2 by 79.10, on Jackson avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $400, to Joseph Cudlipp, plaintiff; and one plot, 25 by 133.1, on Union avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $400, to George B. Abbott, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange excepting the last mentioned, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 170 feet east of Fourth avenue.

At Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. S. Gifford, Esq., Referee, lot No. 156, 35 by 175 by 37 by 181, on a map of the village of Morrisania, adjoining the lands of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick building, with lot, No. 487½ Pearl st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of City Hall place, lot 33.3x—x86.3x25x72.2 ... $11,350

By Peter F. Meyer.

2 four-story buildings, with lots, Mercer st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., each lot 25x100, and 2 similar buildings, with lots, Greene st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston st., each lot 25x100 ... $174,330

1 plot, Tinton av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, 25x133.1 ... 1,095

1 plot, Union av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, 25x133.1 ... 200

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 24th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of New or Madison av.; lot 18x100.11 ... $11,595

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, West 83d st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of Ninth av.: lot 16.8x102.2 ... $11,650

1 similar house, with lot, East 90th st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Avenue A: lot 18.9x100.8 ... 4,037

By William Kennelly.

1 plot, Jackson av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Cedar st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, 25x133.1 ... $400

1 plot, Union av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, 25x133.1 ... 400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 2.

40th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9; Mary Doyle to John Doyle	$6,000
31st st., s. s., 338 ft. e. of 10th av., 22x91; same to same	8,000
40th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9; Anne Doyle to Mary Doyle	6,000
31st st., s. s., 338 ft. e. of 10th av., 22x91; same to same	8,000
Milton st., n. e. s., 400 ft. s. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x100, 23d Ward; John F. Rice and wife to Joseph Rice	nom.
Prospect st., n. s., 33.4x100, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
Cortlandt av., n. w. corner of Prospect st., 25x100, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
Prospect st., n. s., 33.4x100, 23d Ward; Joseph Rice to Margaret Rice	nom.
Milton st., n. e. s., 400 ft. s. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x100, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
Cortlandt av., n. w. corner of Prospect st., 25x100; same to same	nom.
Alexander av., s. e. corner of 140th st., 20x86.6, 23d Ward; Andrew J. Rogers to Sarah E. Gilbert	10,000
57th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to William A. Caldwell	5,900
33d st., n. s., 104.10 ft. w. of 8th av., 23x53.4; H. E. Drohan and wife to John Halliard	10,000
144th st., n. s., 329.5 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Charlotte Coffin to Kate F. Moynehan	2,375
Same property; Kate F. Moynehan to William F. Browne	nom.
47th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100; John Bannen to William Bannen	20,000
116th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.11; Jane Allen to Ellen Carroll	4,500
70th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d av., 55x100.5; James D. Wallace and wife to James Wallace	nom.
33d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; John M. Barbour, Referee, to Waslton H. Brown	3,100
116th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11; also, 119th st., s. s., 363 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; William M. Ringwood and wife to Susan Spofford	18,300
33d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Walston H. Brown to Patrick W. King	7,000
122d st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11; Abram B. Tappen, Referee, to John B. Haskin	5,000
121st st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.11x100.11; same to same	5,500
111th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 250x100.11; Charles T. Middlebrook, Referee, to Isaac L. Kip	15,000
3d av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 40th st., 24x80; Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to John Beaden	15,100
Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt st., 25x75; Fanny Cohen and husband to Joel E. Hyams	28,000
39th st., s. s., 380.2 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.1x98.9; August Eisig and wife to Bernard Eisig	12,000
9th av., e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 17th st., 52.6x100, one-fifth part; Chester D. Russell and wife to John Russell	1,493
Canal st., Nos. 450 and 452, leasehold; William Withers to Mary A. Rollins	7,000
Fordham av., corner of Munroe st., 88.2-10x90, 24th Ward; David A. Teller to William M. Irwin	nom.
112th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 85.8¾x120x irregular; Catharine Griffin and husband to John E. Kelley	500
49th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Thomas E. Foran and wife to George Delany	17,000
Grove st., 30x100, 24th Ward; Charles Geiding and wife to John Klein	500
32d st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9; Renhama E. Stoutenburgh and husband to James G. Lynd	21,375
54th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x100.5; James G. Lynd to Renhama E. Stoutenburgh	35,000
147th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Sarah E. Hadley to William H. Kelley	1,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue A, No. 262, 3 years; John Klinger to Nikolaus Hubner	$600
Chatham st., No. 79, store and basement, 3 years; Henry Levy to Elias Cohen	1,400
Sheriff st., w. s., No. 95, 5 years; Isaac Halsey to Ann Dalton	400
Canal st., No. 452, 1 year; Trinity Church to William Witters	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side of 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three 18 feet and two 20 feet lots; suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations. Apply at office of the estate, of WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 45th st., just east of 5th av., for sale low. ALSO, No. 18 West 56th st., by order of Executor, 25x65; built by Sherwood, and in good order; lot 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-CLASS modern four-story brown-stone house; built five years; walnut finish; size, 25x64 feet; fine neighborhood; lot 200 feet deep, through to next street for stable if desired; price only $60,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$25,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x50x100, situated in 57th st., near 9th av. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BASEMENT and cellar brown-stone house, containing all the modern improvements; north side 130th st., near 5th av.; will be sold cheap. M. E. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,261 3d av.

BARGAINS IN BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS.—53d st., near Broadway, $21,000; 49th st., near Broadway, $14,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

HOUSE NO. 14 WEST 50TH ST.—FOR SALE or to let, four-story brown-stone; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or after 3:30 P. M., at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 5TH AV, AND 66TH ST., (CENTRAL PARK,)

To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, as follows:

Three full-sized lots on 5th av., (Central Park,) between 66th and 67th sts., and including the corner lot on 5th av. and 66th st., and the lot in the rear, on 66th st.; 60 per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. No. 21 PARK ROW, New-York, will positively sell on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, to close the estate of LAMY & CAHRELL, Valuable farm property of 44 ACRES AT RAHWAY, N. J. On Westfield Road, just over city line, FARM-HOUSE, BARN, &c., one and a half miles from depot; thirty-eight acres high tillable land, balance timber, &c., on Rahway River. Also, at same time and place, valuable BROOKLYN LOTS ON UNION, HICKS, AND SIGOURNEY STS. Maps, &c., at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad. Apply to P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises. JOSE GALELGADA, East Morrisania, corner Eagle av. WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE estate, twenty acres, good buildings, in Waltham, ten miles from Boston, fine location and neighborhood, one mile from Main st. and depot. Improved in part as grapery, apples, pears, and smaller fruits. Its eligibility for building a number of gentlemen's residences unsurpassed in county. A rare chance to purchase a desirable residence that will improve in value. Must be sold. J. W. MAYNARD, No. 235 Washington st., Boston, Mass.; Post Office Box No. 2,398.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE.—AT YONKERS—FINE CORNER property, on the best avenue in the place; two minutes walk from depot; price, $17,000; worth $20,000. Inquire of W. N. POOLEY, Real Estate Agent, 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS cottage on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE ST.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

Madison av., near 33d st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60x100	$4,000
5th av., near 13th st., four story, high stoop, brick, 25x60, with three-story extension 18x30	5,000
East 15th st., close to 5th av., three story, brown stone, 25x70x100	3,000
East 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., handsome double house	4,000
West 17th st., near 5th av	3,300
East 31st st., near Madison av	2,750

East 35th, East 36th, and East 37th sts., near Park av., from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum.

Also, many others, from $700 to $10,000 per annum.

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Madison av., near 44th st., several first-class houses at $5,000 per annum. Park av., near 38th st., very elegant full-size house at $500 per month. West 34th st., near 5th av., a most handsomely furnished full-size house at $500 per month. West 43d st., near 6th av., very handsome house at $300 per month. Also, about 100 other furnished houses, at from $150 to $1,000 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet, trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers to let or lease his residence, situated on 138th st. and Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward. The house is in complete order, large, and well adapted for a large family; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with gas throughout. The grounds contain about twenty-five acres under high cultivation, with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, and conservatory, with choicest fruit of various kinds. It has a commanding view of the East River and surrounding country; all necessary outbuildings in good order; in short, a most desirable residence, being within twenty minutes of Forty-second Street Depot. JOHN J. CRANE, No. 76 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st. CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHed or unfurnished; elegant mansion, beautiful location; fourteen rooms, all improvements, fine grounds, stable, gardens, fruit, &c. Address F. M., Box No. 88, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY FIRE-proof store, No. 18 Front st., next to corner of Broad st.; occupied the last twenty years for the flour and produce business. Apply in office, up stairs, or to HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 340 West 19th st.

TO LET.—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, elegant stone house, completely furnished; every convenience; ornamental trees and shrubbery, garden, out-buildings, &c.; twenty to fifty acres of ground. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable, and spacious grounds; forty minutes from City on Harlem and New-Haven Road; rent only $400, Inquire at No. 415 West 54th st. Mr. LYCETT.

TO RENT—CORNER; FIRST-CLASS FLATS OF eight large light rooms, with all the improvements; No. 201 East 71st st., corner 3d av.; rent moderate to good tenants. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling No. 34 East 4th st., near Lafayette place, with modern conveniences; rent, $1,600. Apply to THOMAS FLEMING, No. 126 Pearl st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; all improvements; No. 247 West 43d st. Permit at No. 319 West 33d st., J. W. Silleck & Co.; rent, $925.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 244 West 49th st.; rent, $1,300. Apply to J. A. Ruthven, No. 24 Park place.

TO LET—NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. This commodious dwelling. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMmodious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—ONE SUITE CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room. No. 2 East 15th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's.); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

THE PREMISES NOS. 109 AND 111 7TH av., formerly F. & M. Schafer's saloon and brewery, to rent at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, 8TH AV. between 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS. These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE. THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION. Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY. Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH av.; all new; store and second floor ninety feet deep; plate-glass front in the second floor; suitable for a photograph or tailor store or dry-goods, house-furnishing goods, or carpets. Inquire of T. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

NO. 49 MAIDEN LANE.—TO LET OR LEASE, these commodious premises, 140 feet deep, six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY residence; not less than twenty acres of land, within two miles of a good town; good buildings and improvements; a location near a river or lake preferred. Address WM. S. JOHNSON, Box No. 797 Freeport, Ill.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A full-size house to lease, between 34th and 48th sts., Park and Madison avs., rent not to exceed $2,500. Address, stating location, size, and price, Box No. 3,509, New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard. YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S, Most trustworthy office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable German and other servants waiting for situations. Be sure and get your servants at this office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable English girl as chamber-maid, and would assist with children, or in the kitchen; can be highly recommended. Address L. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable English young woman; good cook, excellent baker, and good laundress; good pastry cook; patties, waffles, most kinds of desserts, all kinds of meats, fruits, &c.; country or City; prefers the country; best references. Call at Sookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a respectable woman as good cook, baker, washer, and ironer; also young woman to do chamber-work and waitress; wish to get a place together, or will separate; both City reference; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 337 East 22d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; CAN make all kinds of soups, roasts, and broils, and can lard; makes jellies, cakes, creams, &c.; has eighteen months' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT German woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country. Has references at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, ironer, or do general house-work; makes good biscuit and desserts; City reference. Call at No. 49 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; is a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; City preferred. Call at No. 209½ West 15th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, boning, larding, &c.; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 400 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good baker; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED AUStrian woman, who has the very best of references, as first-class cook; has formerly served in that capacity in the royal family in Vienna and Mexico. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady, industrious, competent woman, with good City reference; is an excellent bread-maker. Call on or address Eliza, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at 3 White's place, West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family baking and desserts; would do washing if required; several years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., back basement.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference; has objection to the country. Call at No. 338 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

DRESS-MAKER WANTS A FEW CUSTOMERS by the day or week; she can cut and fit nicely; has best of City references. Call at 116 East 32d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, also all kinds of male servants, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, &c.—BY AN American Protestant as housekeeper, nurse for invalid, to take entire charge of infant with bottle, or young children with tuition; few hours distance, south preferred. Call Saturday from 10 to 1, or Tuesday, or address, one week, Y. W. C. A., No. 64 Irving place, 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper; is experienced and competent in all domestic matters; is an excellent cook and manager. Address, for two days, B. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL OF twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT SISters, to do the work of family together, in the City; the best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, to do general house-work, or would do up-stairs work and take care of children; prefers the country; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 311 East 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is willing to assist in plain cooking. Apply at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S maid, or as nurse in a first-class family; speaks English, French, and German; three years' references. Call at Mr. Florentin's, No. 100½ West 46th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent girl, who fully understands her work, and is a real good girl; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 268 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 159 West 31st st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class laundress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 199 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 426 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO SPEAKS good French and English; has good references; prefers growing children; can sew by hand and machine. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE TO AN infant or grown children; is a plain seamstress; willing to wear caps and aprons; good City references. Can be seen this day at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 40 East 28th st., near 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE care of children; is a good seamstress; best references. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, aged seventeen, as nurse; willing and obliging; references. Call at No. 252 West 41st st.

TAILORESS.—BY A TAILORESS WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes. Address Tailoress, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK; CAN market well, or do work of any kind. Address Slites, No. 253 West 28th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; also, the care and management of fine stock, &c.; highest testimonials and references. Address D. K., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable and trustworthy man; thirty; understands the care and management of horses, strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Address Thomas, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL man round a gentleman's place; wife to act as general servant. Call at No. 171 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call or address J. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant man, single; good references. Call or address J. Earl, No. 30 Lafayette place.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY an Englishman and wife, not afraid of work; man thoroughly understands breeding and raising stock, &c.; wife good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; family small; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Apply or address Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, STRONG, AND capable; does anything on a farm; milk, drive oxen or horses; is temperate and of good appearance. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER, &c.—WIFE AND WORKING FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; references first class. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARM BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY ON A farm; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; wages no object. Address James Dawson, No. 307 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—FREE TO ENGAGE WITH A GENtleman, where great practical experience and trust are required; would superintend a farm in connection with garden, if wanted; Scotch; married; no incumbrance; references good. Address Horticulture, Peter Henderson's seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all branches, the care and treatment of green-house and grapery; has four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, as gardener, who is well experienced in all branches of his profession; has a small family, and will not object to superintend a farm. Address O., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN FAMILY (SMALL) who understands the care of a gentleman's place, green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable garden; also farming, if required. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant married gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch of business, and who is master of his profession; he has the best of references. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of a gentleman's place, green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; good references from last employer. Call at, or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A HIGHly-accomplished man, with several years' reference from last employer as to capabilities. Address Steward, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED German, twenty-two years old, speaking some English, as servant in an American family; City or country; only $8 per month asked. Address Young Man, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman; speaks good English; understands his business thoroughly; best of references; no objections to go to the country. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THE VERY BEST OF City references as a thorough waiter; honest and strictly sober; several years' experience; single; of good appearance. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; will go for moderate wages; best City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man; good testimonials and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address Waiter, No. 122 West 33d st., third floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS seamstress; must sew neatly by hand and machine, and know something of dress-making. Address, with references and wages, SEWING, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for two children and to assist with light chamber-work or sewing; must have good references from former employers; German preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 950.

WANTED—A WAITER AT NO. 41 WEST 36TH st.; one who can bring City testimonials with him for honesty, neatness, and thorough efficiency will find a permanent situation and liberal wages. Call on Saturday between 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, A neat, tidy Protestant girl, with good reference; wages, $10. Apply at No. 129 Devoe st., first house above Ewen st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO COOK and do general house-work in a small family. Inquire at Arnould's confectionery, No. 934 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age. Apply in own handwriting Box No. 427 New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE COMBRICS, 10c. per yard. YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st., New-York, for the return of a gold hunting stem-winder WATCH, No. 41,479, H. Bequillen's Son, Locle; with vest chain, and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SHETLAND PONY, WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, 39 inches high, warranted sound and free from all vice; can be used by an invalid child; cannot be surpassed for style or beauty; sold on account of sickness of child. Apply at private stable No. 161 East 28th st.

A COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, nearly new; also, one clarence, nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary E. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875. SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney. ja29-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA RACHEL RHOADES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD M. SHAW, Adolph B. Ausbacher, Terence Farley, John Mitchell, Patrick S. Colton and —— Colton, his wife, Robert Shotwell, Charles H. Schwab, John B. Smith, Henry Ferris, Patrick D. Casey, John Casey, Michael Sheehy, Bradford Willard, Charles P. Rogers, James M. Wentz, Peter A. Guertin, Joseph B. Bumsted, Eugene H. Paddock, Philip S. Taggart, William L. Bones, Joseph H. Weller, James A. Hersey, Levi M. Bates, George G. Kellogg, Jacob B. Croxson, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Sohier, Robert A. Fisher, Henry E. McKilligott, Robert M. Roberts, Henry S. Hawks, Tobias New, Charles Ingebrand, John B. Ellwood, John Dowd, James J. Scallon, and John F. Schenck, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-House in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number seventy-one (71) Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1876. OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. f26-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK, Place of trial.—WILLIAM H. CROMWELL, DAVID W. CROMWELL, and ALBERT CROMWELL, plaintiffs, against THOMAS B. JORDAN and WILLIAM F. CLARK, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-four 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated January 27, 1876. EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876. E. P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney. f19-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALBERT HAMMACKER and WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, plaintiffs, against HENRICK C. F. SCHMIDT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-eight and 19-100 dollars, with interest on $255 09 from February 20th, 1875, and on $413 10 from the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 17th, 1876. LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of March, 1876. LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. mh4-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANCES E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as assignee of Lewis J. Phillips for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 175 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1876. G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 4th day of February, 1876. G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney. fe26-law6wSa

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., as special guardian of Sarah E. Clark, an infant, plaintiff, against GEORGE LOBART SCOTT, Libbie M. R. Scott, his wife; John McLoughlin, Henry Van Schaick, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, and George Hoffman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 154 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th January, 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said office on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney. f12-law5wS*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. DRAKE and JOSEPH L. COLBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James H. Drake and Joseph L. Colby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SOLINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D., 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DAVID SOLINGER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee. DUNNE & CARR, attorneys for petitioning creditors, No. 317 Broadway, New-York City. mh4-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LEWIS M. BROWN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and HENRY LOVERIDGE, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, partners, &c., composing the firm of Brown & Loveridge, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of Henry Loveridge by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J. mh4-law3wS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR A. HULL, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in New-York City, through D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, at 12 o'clock at noon, the claims and accounts of said bankrupt, a copy of which can be inspected at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine street. JOHN C. CUTTER, Assignee. NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1876. mh4-law3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York. f26-law3wS*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that JOB WOODRUFF, of the town of Newton, in the County of Sussex, in the State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within three months.—Dated Feb. 18, 1876. EDWARD C. MOORE. f26-law3wS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22
PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA..........WED., M'ch 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE, Bellard..........Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Monday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Belvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........MARCH 4
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN..Sat., March 4 | WESER....Sat., March 18
AMERICA..Sat., March 11 | MOSEL......Sat., March 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........FRIDAY, March 3
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*LORD CLIVE......Mar. 2 | *CITY of BRISTOL March 30
INDIANA..........March 16 | OHIO..........April 6
ILLINOIS..........March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA..April 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......March 4 | SWITZERLAND..March 16
NEDERLAND......March 28 | KENILWORTH......April 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......March 4 | KENILWORTH....March 16
VADERLAND......March 28 | SWITZERLAND......April 9
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, March 8
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON will give an address Sunday evening, March 5, at 7:30 o'clock, after the usual service of song. Medical Students' Meeting, Sunday, 4 o'clock; Bible Class, (Dr. Thompson's,) Sunday, 5 o'clock; Young Men's Meeting, Sunday, 6:30 o'clock; Young Men's Meeting, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock; Young Men's Meeting, Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock; daily meeting for prayer, led by City Pastors, at 4 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11. Subject—"The Christian Idea of Minding One's Own Business." Evening, (seats free.) Subject—"Oreb and Zeeb; or, The Law of Retribution in Kind." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, Missionary Day. Morning—"The Attraction of the Cross." Evening, Missionary Anniversary. Music by the Sunday-school. Address by Rev. A. D. Vail. Strangers always welcome.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning at 10:30, a Bible reading, on "The Peace Offering." Evening at 7:30: subject: "The Sheep that Was Lost." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky, Bishop-elect of China, will preach in the morning, Rev. J. W. Paige in the evening.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Noon-day prayer-meetings, 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject for Sunday evening—"Saved as by Fire." Seats free. Come and welcome with us.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association.—The next monthly meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Thursday evening, March 9, at 7:30 o'clock.
The lesson—Absalom's Rebellion—will be taught by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of this City, and an address, "The Teacher Taught," will be delivered by Rev. Harwood Pattison, of New-Haven.
WILLIAM PHELPS, President.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., to-morrow, March 5, at 10:30 A. M. Children's service in the chapel at 4 P. M.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
hours of services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists,
will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7:45.

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, Clinton av., near Myrtle, Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject, morning: "Personal Integrity Essential to Public Faith; or, Belknap and Stanton Compared." Evening: "The Pitiless Wrath Which Comes Upon the Bad."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2:30; Pastor's Bible Class at 3. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 5th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison av. and 35th st.,
Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Rector.
Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily during Lent at 4 P. M. Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Jared D. Flagg, D. D., will preach.

COOPER INSTITUTE AT 7:30.—REV. HENRY Morgan's first lecture, "Traits, Tricks, and Conversion of a Live Yankee."

DR. WILLIAM ORMISTON
Will speak at 7:30 o'clock,
after Service of Song,
SUNDAY EVENING, March 5,
at Association Hall.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D.; at 3:30 P. M., Lord's supper; at 7:30, Sunday-school meeting, singing, addresses, &c.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Service begins in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE GALLERY PEW IN Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. John Hall's,) at a reasonable price. Address R. P., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HE IS NO FALSE PROPHET.—BISHOP Snow will preach on prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Harmony and Doctrine of the Visions of the Prophet Daniel."

HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND WILL conduct the services at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., at Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Authority in Religion." Afternoon lecture at 4—"The Christs of the New Testament."

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures at 10:30 A. M., subject from questions given by the audience; at 7:30 P. M., subject selected. At the hall of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Black-board class at 2:30 and primary class at 3 o'clock this day in chapel 24th st. Superintendent's class Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in Fulton street Chapel. Normal class Thursday, at 4:45 in Dr. Crosby's Church chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORNER of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Sin of Unbelief." Evening service, 7:30; subject, "Kept by the Power of God."

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. W. Page, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 2:15 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2D ST., NEAR 2D av.—Rev. George S. Chambers will preach to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich st., Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 58 Worth st., Temporarily supplied.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st., Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st., Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, March 5; services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; adult Bible-class, 3 P. M.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Christian's Hope, its Object, and its Power." Evening—"The God of this World." Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7:45. All cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the Sclavonic language Sunday at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, of Trinity Chapel. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector will officiate; Lenten services on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; services in the church, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Wednesdays, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, March 5: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, March 5, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at the close of morning service.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service, 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Communion Question." At 7:30 P. M., Missionary meeting. Strangers invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. GEORGE T. DOWLING,
of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach
Morning:
"VOICELESS ELOQUENCE."
Evening:
"SOLITARY PLACES."
All cordially invited.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, 20TH ST., opposite Gramercy Park, are holding a series of religious meetings at 4 and 7:30 P. M. each day this week. John P. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Elizabeth Comstock, Thomas Kimber, and other ministers are present. The public are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 A. M.; 7:45 P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, preaches in the morning; Rev. Samuel Osgood in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
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RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Consolidated 30 Years
SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.
Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.
Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.
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NO. 27 PINE ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

STOCK SPECULATION.
CONDUCTED IN EVERY LEGITIMATE FORM.
Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address, for explanatory circulars and weekly reports, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

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Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

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COUPONS OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of ALLEN & STEAD, No. 46 Broad st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.
The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
MICFS, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING LARGE HANDsome rooms in a good location, may find them in the house of a professional gentleman; breakfast would be furnished, served in his own room if desired. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING FIRST-CLASS accommodation in a very desirable house on a corner on 5th avenue, is desirous of renting their rooms, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, with private table. Address R., Box 3,707 City Post Office.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above. Dining-room, parlor floor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—FINE, LARGE third-story front room; Madison av., near 42d st. Address S. H. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE EXTENSION room on first floor, and small room on fourth, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board; transients taken. No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room to let, with board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders preferred, an unfurnished second or third floor of three rooms preferred, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, healthy and central, for a gentleman, wife, three children, (under five,) and nurse. Address, with full particulars, or not noticed, possession 14th inst., PERMANENT, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD, wholly or partly; none but respectable and responsible parties need inquire of Dr. HOLTON, No. 19 Great Jones st.

WANTED.—A NICE ROOM AND BOARD IN EXchange for French and music lessons; references given and required. Address E. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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A STUDENT WOULD LIKE A ROOM-MATE; has a large, sunny room, with fire and gas, $3 50 per week, in Lexington av., between 43d and 45th sts. Address S. R., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

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ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

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The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
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Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
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FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

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ART SALE.
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LOUIS LELOIR'S GREAT PAINTING,
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KURTZ ART GALLERY,
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To be sold
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 8 and 9, at 8 P. M.,
in Association Hall,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
N. B.—A limited number of seats will be reserved for parties applying at the Kurtz Gallery.

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Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
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LAUREL HILL HOME SCHOOL.—FOR BOYS of delicate health, in the family of a physician; number limited to four; situation most healthful and delightful in Western Massachusetts. School year commences April 3. For circulars please address Lock Box No. 244, Springfield, Mass.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

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MATINEE TO-DAY, COMMENCES AT 1:30 PRECISELY. THIS SATURDAY, March 4, TWO PERFORMANCES. Grand Matinée of Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss JULIA GOULD, (first appearance,) Messrs. CARLETON, PEAKES, and JOSEPH MAAS, all appearing to-night at 8 o'clock. Wallace's
MARITANA
will be given, with Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. CONLY, HAMILTON, SEGUIN, and WM. CASTLE in the cast.
REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK,
THE CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF HENRY PEAKES,
FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY, FAUST, (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. MAAS,
RIGOLETTO.
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SATURDAY NIGHT, BALFE'S ROSE OF CASTILE.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
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FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,
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Under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.
Haydn's grand oratorio of the
CREATION.
Soprano, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN.
Tenor, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Bass, Mr. A. SOHST.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
To be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; all music stores, and at Steinway Hall.

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Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Managers
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Brilliant production of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY.
ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.
All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.
The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.
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Last week of the serio comic play entitled
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FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD.
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The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear.
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ORIGINAL, SPICY, FUNNY, ARTISTIC, BEAUTIFUL.
THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Matinee to-day, 2 o'clock.
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FULL CORPS DRAMATIQUE.
Husbands' Secret. | Statue Clog | Hemmed In.
Sixty Star Artists in Gems of Specialty.

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"Singing of Birds," new anthem, with solos, for Easter, G. W. Warren, 75 cents; "Lullaby, oh! Baby Dear," cradle song, S. P. Wheat, sung by Mrs. Zaida Seguin, 40 cents; "Pond Lily Mazurka," Berg, 50 cents; "Wild Bells," song, Wand, 35 cents; new carols, "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," J. R. Thomas; "Sweet Easter Bells," W. A. Pond, Jr., each 10 cents; "Bombastes Furioso" and "Don Quixote," two new marches by G. W. Warren, each 75 cents; "Emancipation Day," Braham, 35 cents; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

"LIVE YANKEE" IN COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN'S first lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7:30—or when the hall is full. TRAITS, TRICKS, AND CONVERSION OF A LIVE YANKEE. Yankee Sowing his Wild Oats. Yankee Whittling. Yankee Courtship. Yankee Cheating his Father-in-law. Yankee Leaving his Country for his Country's Good. Yankee Getting a New Heart and a New Name Without Petitioning the Legislature. Seats 10 cents. Few reserved, 25 cents.

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Dr. J. JAY VILLERS on "Humorists of the Past and Present." HENRY GREINER, Organist.
Tickets 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the door.

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Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

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OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.
Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.
JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.
J. T. MURPHY, GEO. H. NICHOLS, } Executors.
GEO. C. GENET, Proctor. mh4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.
PHILIP MICHEL, JOHN F. MILLER, FELIX BROWN, } Executors.
f19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.
WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.
JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, } Executors.
ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.
JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.
ja29-law6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.
In consequence of the immense demand for places and for the souvenir gift-book issued by the management on the 100th night of ROSE MICHEL, it has been determined to give a SECOND SOUVENIR NIGHT, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion every lady entering the theatre will be presented with an elegantly-bound copy of that book.
Seats for that night may now be secured.
In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled
FERREOL.
This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVE. THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
80th to 87th performance of Augustin Daly's
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK. PIQUE!
An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.
FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
. WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE!
FIFTEENTH MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
LADIES should secure their seats IN ADVANCE to avoid crush and disappointment.
. The WEDNESDAY MATINEES resumed next week.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, March 4,
At the MATINEE, at 1:30, } Also, { in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
will be presented the popular play entitled the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
with
BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, and a FINE CAST, including Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss LAURA THORPE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 6, reappearance of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY, in his
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
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BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
"See this ring!" "Fact!" "Fact!! I assure you!"
Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespearean
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.
Prof. G. R. CROMWELL
has the honor to announce his entirely new ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled,
THE OLD AND THE NEW,
commencing on
MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be procured at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square. Prof. F. F. MULER, Organist.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
THIS DAY.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
GREAT BILL. TWO PIECES.
KATE FISHER and horse, WONDER, in SCHAMYL and ROOKWOOD.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST NIGHT OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
AND ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
MONDAY EVENING, BEN ISRAEL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.
Parisian Ballet Troupe, Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.
FEB. 28, 1876.

LECTURES.

SEVEN SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES
By Rev. HENRY MORGAN, in COOPER INSTITUTE, at 7:30 o'clock.
March 5, "Live Yankee;" March 12, "Voice of the Bells;" March 19, "Pulpit and Stage;" March 26, "New-York's Young Samsons;" April 2, "Old Maids and Their Accusers;" April 9, "Bachelors and Their Follies;" April 16, "Fast Young Men."
Admission, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.
Address care Clerk, Cooper Institute.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—FOR A NON-SECTARIAN WORKING men's club, opened this week on the West Side, with great encouragement as to members and calibre, the gift, loan, hire, or purchase, at low terms, of a second-hand bagatelle board and billiard table. For particulars address CLERGYMAN, No. 141 West 44th st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A FORGER'S VICTIM.

HOW A SWINDLER GOT A NEW-YORK BANKER INTO TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

Mr. George M. Rollins, the senior member of the firm of Rollins, Brothers & Co., of No. 23 Wall street, was arrested in Paris, France, on Wednesday, by Belgian detectives, on a charge of having attempted to negotiate on the Brussels Bourse forged New-York Central bonds. The arrest was made by the Belgian authorities without having properly investigated the case, and yesterday afternoon the Belgian Consul General telegraphed to his State Department in Brussels to release Mr. Rollins at once. The facts in reference to the case are simply as follows: During the month of January last, Rollins, Brothers & Co. advertised for a partner, there being a vacancy in the firm. The advertisement was answered by a man of very gentlemanly appearance, who gave his name as Charles L. Farnham, and said that although he had not any money, he had a large amount of bonds which he was desirous of placing in some responsible firm. By his conversation he speedily convinced the members of the firm that he was an accomplished financier, and knew the mysteries of the money market fully as well as they did. He gave them some good bonds to sell, and so gained their full confidence. Then he gave them $10,000 in New-York Central bonds, and they loaned him $10,000 on them. These bonds were forged, as has since been ascertained. Mr. Rollins was about leaving for Europe to close up a loan of $600,000 which had been effected in Brussels by his European correspondent, Mr. Harmans, and Farnham (or Williamson) said, "You can do something for me over there. I have $100,000 in New-York Central, and you can place a loan on them there to better advantage than you can here." Mr. Rollins cheerfully assented, and on the morning of Jan. 22 Farnham (or Williamson) gave him $100,000 in forged New-York Central bonds. Mr. Rollins sailed for Europe the same day. Shortly before Farnham gave Mr. Rollins $17,000 worth of bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, on which a loan of $6,000 was to be obtained. There was an overdue coupon on one of the bonds, and Mr. Burke, the confidential clerk of the house, took this coupon over to the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, where it was pronounced a forgery. Farnham, on coming down town on the 19th of February, was arrested by Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, and taken to the Tombs, where he was identified as Williamson. District Attorney Phelps was communicated with, and Farnham or Williamson, whose real name is Charles J. Perrine, was at once arraigned to plead to fifty-two indictments for forgery, growing out of his connection with the Roberts, Gleason, and Sheridan bond forgers in 1872. He is now confined in the Tombs. Telegraphic dispatches were at once sent Mr. Rollins apprising him of Farnham's arrest, and that the bonds were forgeries. But by that time Mr. Rollins had endeavored to place the bonds in the Brussels market, and had left for Paris, not having been able to effect a loan on the bonds. While stopping at the Grand Hotel, in Paris, he, with Mr. Harmans, was arrested by the Belgian detectives.

A NOTED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

CLEVER DEVICES OF GEORGE M. MAXWELL TO PROCURE MONEY—THE MANNER IN WHICH HIS ARREST WAS EFFECTED.

One of the most clever, and at the same time most unfortunate, swindlers in the City, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. The prisoner first became known to the authorities in 1870, when, under the name of Howard, he was arrested for swindling Mr. Brown, the Superintendent of the Erie Railway; Capt. John Wiley, ex-Senator Norton, the late George Middleton, and a number of other prominent citizens. He was held for trial, but, owing to the respectability of his family, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison. On his release nothing more was heard of him until the latter part of December, 1873, when he called on Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, and gave his name as J. C. Townsend, a reporter of the Chicago *Times*. He informed Mr. Wilkes that he had heard he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. John F. Chamberlain, and that he could give him some valuable information regarding Mr. Chamberlain. He said that while he was employed as bartender on a Mississippi River steam-boat Chamberlain, who was also employed as a bartender, broke into a gentleman's state-room, and stole $2,000 worth of jewelry, and that Chamberlain, then in company with a noted St. Louis female, proceeded to Chicago and opened a panel-house in that city. So plausible was the story that Mr. Wilkes believed it to be true and published it in his paper, for which he was arrested on a charge of libel. He next appeared in connection with another attempted swindle. A Mrs. Curtis who was a soprano singer in one of the up-town churches died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, which brought Benjamin T. Gregory, the organist, into the case. Howard called on him, and representing that he was a *Sun* reporter, offered to "settle" the matter for $20. Mr. Gregory ordered him out of his house. On May 30, 1875, he was arrested by Capt. Williams, now of the Fourth Precinct, for swindling policemen by borrowing money from them on the representation that he was the son of George W. Matsell, then President of the Police Board. For this he was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and discharged on Feb. 4. The present charge against him is of a similar character. A young man named C. A. Hawthorne was committed by Justice Kilbreth for abandoning his wife, formerly a Miss Lowndes. On Feb. 22, Howard called at the residence of Hawthorne's mother, Mrs. Lee, at No. 30 Waverley place, and giving his name as Louis C. Davis, of Philadelphia, said that Miss Lowndes had previously married his brother, John Davis, and that the latter was not dead when she married young Hawthorne. He said that he could procure Hawthorne's release, but that it was necessary that he should have his affidavit taken by a stenographer. At Mrs. Lee's request Mr. Philip Stoner accompanied him to the Supreme Court, which was closed, and then to the law office of Daly & Perry, in Park row, where Howard, under the name of Davis, swore to an affidavit embracing the facts stated by him to Mrs. Lee. He then proceeded with Mr. Stoner to the residence of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, and, telling Mr. Stoner to remain outside, entered and saw Judge Lawrence. He represented himself as a reporter, and asked the Judge for his decision in a recent case. He then came out and told Mr. Stoner that Judge Lawrence had promised to release Hawthorne, and for him to meet him in the Grand Hotel. He came to the hotel in half an hour and handed Mr. Stoner the affidavit with the following indorsement, purporting to be signed by Judge Lawrence:

Release prisoner Charles A. Hawthorne, subject to his recognizance, at 10:30 A. M., Feb. 23, 1876, in Special Term, Supreme Court, Chambers.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE,
Justice Supreme Court.
To JOHN QUINN, Warden, Tombs.

Mr. Stoner presented this to Deputy Warden Finley, who pronounced it a forgery, and the case was placed in the hands of Detectives Field and O'Connor. By the publication of a decoy notice in an evening newspaper Detective Field succeeded in inducing Howard to visit a house in Varick street yesterday, and arrested him. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring personally drew up the affidavits against him, and he was committed in default of $2,500 bail. The prisoner gave his name as George M. Maxwell, and refused to answer all questions. In conversation with a TIMES reporter he said that his wife had died of small-pox on Feb. 13, and that he was compelled to have her buried in Potter's Field, owing to poverty. He also stated that he was starving and had slept in Bowery bar-rooms night after night. On inquiry the reporter learned from the detectives that these statements of the prisoner were true.

RUBINSTEIN'S DESPAIR.

There appears to be some ground for the fears which have been entertained on the part of those responsible for the care and custody of Pesach N. Rubenstein, the condemned murderer, now awaiting execution in Raymond Street Jail, that the wretched man would take his own life before the time arrives which has been fixed for his execution. It is said that poison has been conveyed several times recently by means of letters, and yesterday morning a new development was made, which shows that the prisoner himself must meditate something of the sort. Each prisoner is furnished with a tin coffee-cup holding one quart, and Rubinstein is allowed to retain his cup in his cell all the time, on account of his aversion to using any article which has been contaminated by the touch of Gentile hands. Yesterday morning the hall-man discovered that the iron wire which forms the rim of Rubenstein's cup had been removed, and the tin pounded back into its former condition. A thorough search of the prisoner's cell was made, and the wire was found concealed in the mattress of his bed. It had been sharpened down to the keenest point possible at one end, and the other end was bent over in the form of a loop. That it was intended as an instrument of self-destruction is more than probable. A thorough examination of all the cooking utensils in the cell was then made by Keeper Stenson, and the iron handle of the prisoner's soup ladle was found to have been removed, and was discovered concealed in a corner of the cell under some old clothes. The prisoner is now watched more closely than ever, and his visitors are allowed to converse with him only in German, and a German watchman is placed in the corridor to enforce the order. Rubenstein still asserts his innocence, and avers his belief that the murderer of Sara Alexander will be discovered in time to save him from the gallows. It is said that his counsel are preparing the papers on which to move for a new trial, and will make the motion in about ten days.

THE PLYMOUTH TROUBLES.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE ACTION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL BINDING—MR. BEECHER AGAIN DENOUNCES ALL CHARGES AS FALSE, FOUL, AND FIENDISH.

At the close of the monthly business and prayer meetings of Plymouth Church last evening Mr. R. W. Raymond opened the adjourned annual meeting by prayer. Mr. Edgerton occupied the chair. The Moderator announced that Messrs. Ropes, Secomb, and Christensen had declined to serve on the Investigating Committee. To fill these vacancies Messrs. Zena Case, Aaron Healey, and T. M. Spellman were appointed, with Messrs. A. B. Davenport, E. C. Davidson, and Dwight Studwell as alternates. Mr. Shearman then said he wished to offer a series of resolutions, because many well-meaning persons, (mentioning Prof. Smythe, of Andover,) had mistaken the advice of the council regarding the power of the church Examining Committee. The Examining Committee had no power to prevent any charges from being made. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of removing all possible misapprehension upon the point, this church hereby declares that it has always understood and believed that the advice submitted by the Advisory Council left to the church and its committee no option in case charges are presented, except to forward them to the committee appointed by that council, leaving to that committee the sole responsibility of deciding whether such charges are to be acted upon.

Second—That the Examining Committee are hereby instructed upon receipt by that committee or this church of any charges which the persons presenting claim to be within the plan of the council, to forward the same at once to the committee of the council, with the request that they take such action as may seem just, without consultation with this church or any officer thereof.

In support of those resolutions remarks were made by Messrs. R. W. Raymond, Horatio C. King, and H. W. Beecher. Mr. Beecher said:

I want to say that I think it is the most extraordinary thing in the history of any church or anybody, that a great church like this has been striving through two years to secure by every means in its power the development of facts and of lies, and has called to its aid at last, after a trial by itself of its Pastor, after a six months' civil trial of the Pastor, after repeated attempts subsequently in various ways, failing not by its fault; after calling an unparalleled council, and having made it so plain that not one man of the 300 of them failed to understand that Plymouth Church, with its Pastor at its head, desired above all things to have an investigation, not by a rambling, self-constituted inquisition, but by a well-authenticated tribunal of any kind; and that now, a larger part, at any rate, no inconsiderable portion of the press of the United States, goes on representing Plymouth Church as either seeking or putting itself in a position by which it may hinder and prevent the truth. I think there never has been the parallel of such monstrous ignorance, for I will not say purposed misapprehension. Their eyes are heavy that they cannot see, their ears are dull that they cannot hear, and their heart is wicked that they cannot understand that we want above all things—I do, you do, and you and I do all together—that there should be the most thorough, scouring investigation. We don't want to have anything to do with it in any such relations as shall be subject to misinterpretation upon the subject. In regard to the more recent aspects, called charges, which they are not, I desire my remarks to cover them. I don't know that it is in order to say what I say—that the sewerage which has been running through the ears of eminent gentlemen is nothing but outscouring and sewerage, and false in the beginning. It has not improved through lying in the gulf for twenty years, false in particular, false in general, false, foul, fetid, and fiendish. Of this I expect to have some farther opportunity to speak.

The resolutions were then passed. Messrs. Dr. Edward Beecher, Horatio C. King, and R. W. Raymond were appointed a committee to prepare for the publication of an official report of the transactions of the late Advisory Council. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

AN APPEAL FOR THE POOR.

THE TREASURY OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD EMPTY — EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS UPON CHARITY FOR FOOD.

COMMITTEE ROOMS OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, March 3, 1876.

The most trying month of the Winter now faces the poor of the City, and they find themselves more crippled in their resources than ever before. They have exhausted their Summer savings; there will be no employment for them until warm weather, and for several weeks to come they will sorely need help. Perhaps none know their condition better than the volunteer visitors of St. John's Guild. They have visited and found in dire extremity this Winter more than twenty-five thousand persons, mainly women and children, whom they have relieved, and the records on their books are pitiful in the extreme. These comprise the bulk of the City's deserving poor, and they are compelled to look to the Guild for aid, since the Commissioners of Charities are giving nothing but coal this Winter, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has ceased its operations. If the Guild should now be forced to leave the field, it would be a misfortune whose cruel consequences to the destitute could not be over-estimated. The proceeds of the recent Martha Washington Reception go (as was advertised) to pay the debt upon the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild and to its Summer work among the sick children. The Winter work of relieving the poor is absolutely dependent on the donations of the public from day to day. Whenever these generous gifts cease, the work of relief must stop. Whether such a time has arrived now the public must decide after hearing the statement that there is no money in its treasury for to-morrow's needs, and no supply of food in store. Whatever answer may be made, I cannot endure the thought of having to bar the door against the prayers and tears of thousands of women and children who are in utter destitution and terrible suffering, without making this statement in their behalf. The details of the case can be given to those who will call at our head-quarters and consult the records, but the one fact to be made known everywhere is that without prompt assistance from the public our doors must be closed forthwith.

ALVAH WISWALL,
Master of St. John's Guild.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin street, last evening, for the purpose of considering the question of admitting new members to the association and to receive applications for the same. Speeches were made by Mr. John Robinson and Mr. Pinckney, the representative of the County Central Committee, both of whom spoke on the prominent issues now before the country, and on the merits of the different candidates for the Presidency whose names are likely to come before the Republican National Convention. The speakers made reference to the disgrace and downfall of ex-Secretary Belknap, and expressed their opinion that, notwithstanding this and other facts, the Republican Party will triumph in the coming Presidential election. Both speakers favored the nomination of Hon. Roscoe Conkling for the Presidency.

A special meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 205 Grand street last night. The only business transacted was receiving propositions for membership, of which a large number were handed in.

At a special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, forty names were enrolled, and a meeting will be held next Monday evening to act upon the acceptance or rejection of the applications for membership.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a convention at Moran's Hall, White Plains, on Saturday, March 11, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to represent the district in the approaching State Convention.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County will assemble in convention at Olive Hall, Sing Sing, on Saturday, March 11, to appoint three delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on March 22.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPIN HOME.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the institution, in Sixty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. At 3 o'clock religious services were held, conducted by Rev. J. M. Pullman and Rev. Dr. Parker. Rev. Dr. Chapin then made a brief address, stating that the home was instituted for purely philanthropic purposes, and was entirely unsectarian. It was, he said, the outgrowth of practical Christianity, and such an institution could not exist save in a Christian land. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Armitage, and other clergymen of different religious denominations, all of whom expressed the most cordial sympathy with the institution and the purposes for which it was founded. After the exercises were concluded, a collation was partaken of in the spacious dining hall of the institution, and the apartments of the inmates, the kitchens, store-rooms, &c., were inspected by the large number of visitors present, and found to be admirably clean and neat in their arrangements. According to the last annual report of the Home—of which Mrs. E. H. Chapin is President—it contains thirty-seven inmates, the total number received from the opening of the institution, (Dec. 1, 1872, to 1875,) being forty-three. The Home is now free from debt and has a small endowment fund, but quite insufficient to pay the annual expenses, which can only be liquidated by annual subscriptions, gifts, &c. Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, No. 157 East Thirty-fourth street, is the Treasurer of the Home.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

LARGE AUDIENCES AT THE HIPPODROME YESTERDAY—INTEMPERANCE AND THE LESSON OF THE PRODIGAL SON THE SUBJECTS OF MR. MOODY'S DISCOURSES.

A very large audience assembled yesterday at the noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome. As usual on Fridays, the subject of the day was "Intemperance." The services were opened by the singing of the hymn "Stand up for Jesus," after which Rev. Dr. Hepworth read the requests to pray, which were very numerous. After a fervent prayer, the congregation sang "Oh! bliss of the purified, bliss of the free." Mr. Moody then rose, and after a few prefatory remarks on the power of the appetite of strong drink, said: If man could save himself there would be no need of a Saviour. But he can't do this. That is the reason Christ came into the world to save men. When man wakes up to the fact that he has a terrrible enemy to contend with, then he will be better able to know the value of a Saviour. Man's worst enemy is himself. His passions and appetites, his old Adam nature, are those enemies that will master him if he does not cry for help from above. If you read Genesis you will find that man was just the same before the flood. The Psalmist David mourns the imperfections of man's nature. Oh! the very best man, the best statesmen, the best generals, the mightiest intellects, all have failed because they did not turn to God. They were powerless to save themselves. Thus you can go through the Scriptures and find that everywhere man in his own estate, without God, is a failure. Ah, my hearers, we will find, sooner or later, that it is better to trust God than our own deceitful hearts. Oh! how often has that heart deceived us into believing that we could keep resolutions without Divine help. Ah! all flesh is at enmity with its God. We cannot do anything of ourselves alone. We want a new life, a new creation, a new birth. There is no use of wasting our energies trying to patch up the imperfections of our old Adam natures. We want a new nature, a purer moral conscience. Oh! I wouldn't give much for all your resolutions if God isn't at the back of them. If you will partake of the Divine nature, if you will receive that nature from God, you can resist all temptations. Oh! let us, then, place our expectations on Him to-day. The power that comes from Him will bring victory with it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moody's remarks a prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, after which the congregation sang, with much spirit, the hymn, "I hear the Saviour say." Mr. Moody then invited three or four reformed drunkards to relate their experience since their conversion. At the conclusion of their narratives prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and the services concluded with the singing of the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul." A men's temperance meeting was subsequently held in the main hall, and a women's meeting in the hall on Fourth avenue.

The meeting in the main hall and the overflow meeting were both unusually well attended last evening. The service in the large hall was opened with the singing of the hymn, "God loved the world of sinners lost." After an earnest prayer by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mr. Sankey sang "Ninety and Nine." Mr. Moody chose his text from the parable of the Prodigal Son, in the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke. There is probably, he said, no prodigal in the world to-night that is not familiar with the story. Oh, my hearers, when you read it do you ever stop to think how many prodigals there are in your City. Oh! it is full of them to-night, young men who have turned their backs on their God and have broken their parents' hearts, sending them in sorrow to an untimely grave. Oh, many young men forget that they must reap as they have sown—that, sowing the wind they must reap the whirlwind. Ah, there are many to-night, who have, like the Biblical prodigal, lost their home and their birthright. A man away from God has no home, neither has he any claim on his Father's mercy. Ah! it is when he wakes up to the fact that that Father is the best friend he has in the world that he will return to Him in humble penitence. Oh! sinner, return to your Heavenly Father to-night. He will forgive you. He will run to meet the returned prodigal. He will throw Himself upon your neck and weep for joy. Ah! He will not upbraid you. He never upbraids a penitent prodigal. Ah! sinner, God's forgiveness of your sins will be as divine as your erring was human. Oh! let me ask you that have loved ones at home to-night, let me ask you to pray for those whose hearts are breaking, and whose eyes are weeping for the return of their wandering, prodigal children. Oh! pray for them lovingly, tenderly, earnestly.

At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. Dr. Ormiston prayed, and during the interval of silent prayer which followed, at Mr. Moody's request a touching duet, "The Prodigal Child," was sung by Messrs. Sankey and Thatcher. The usual women's meeting and men's prayer-meeting were held after the regular services.

UTILIZATION OF SALT WATER.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermanic Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of utilizing the waters of the North and East Rivers for sanitary purposes met yesterday. The committee consists of Messrs. McCarthy, Billings, Gross, Tuomey, and Howland. Mr. Thomas Miller first submitted his views. He referred to the fact that he had sent a petition to the Common Council asking them to give authority to have salt water used for cleansing and fire purposes. His object was to revive the movement inaugurated three years ago when a number of persons presented plans for the utilization of the rivers. One fact was admitted. The Croton supply was insufficient, and it could not be made adequate except at a cost of millions of dollars. The great fire in Centre street, some years ago, when five lives were lost, might have been checked but for the want of water, and they could not obtain a better supply now for their immediate necessities. More water was lost over the Croton dam than was used in this City. While they were thus suffering from the want of water, the great sea was around them, rolling at their feet. Why could they not use it for fire and other purposes?

Alderman McCarthy said that ordinances had been passed providing for laying new Croton mains, so as to give an increased supply of water in cases of fire, or for other purposes.

Mr. Miller said he was aware of the fact, but he believed that it would still be necessary to use the salt water.

Ex-Commodore Jonas M. Levy next alluded to the bill he had introduced in the Legislature authorizing the "Salt Water Supply Company of New-York" to use the river waters for quenching fires, and other purposes. He said the company did not want money from the city. They proposed to lay pipes, connected with the rivers, and also hydrants, throughout the city, and the only charge to be made was twenty cents per lineal foot to the owners of property. The people in every house could then supply themselves with salt water for cleansing purposes, baths, &c. By this means the necessity of spending millions of dollars to increase the supply of Croton water would be obviated.

Mr. Frederick E. Peterson alluded to the Holly system of water supply, which he considered the most advantageous in cases of fire in cities and villages. The use of salt water was practicable, because the Fire Department steam-boat used it. River water could be introduced by iron pipes, and it was greatly needed in cases of fire—a fact that was proved at the conflagration on Broadway. The Holly system, which was in use in sixty cities of the United States, would meet the difficulty. He had a plan to propose under that system, by which the City south of Fourteenth street could be protected from fire at a cost of a little over $1,000,000. The plan was that a twenty-four inch pipe be laid from Fourteenth street, along the streets verging on the North and East Rivers, with pipes in every second street, and hydrants on every corner on Broadway, and wherever pipes and hydrants were needed for conveying salt water. He also proposed to locate two great machines, with engines, one at Grand street, East River, and the other at Canal street, North River. Each would have a capacity of 20,000,000 of gallons. By this plan a large number of streams could be sent 100 feet high, and as he had stated, the cost of the whole work would be a little over one million of dollars.

The committee then adjourned until Monday next, at 2:30 P. M., when the President of the Fire Department, Commissioner Campbell, and the Chief Engineer of his department are expected to attend.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

Franklin Ford, one of the principals in the duel fought with knives in Jersey City, last Saturday night, died from his wounds about 7:30 o'clock last evening, at the City Hospital. It will be remembered that he and John Heavey became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards in Whelan's saloon, on Washington street, and had some warm words, each accusing the other of cheating. Ford finally went out to an oyster stand on the opposite side of the street. Heavey followed him and the quarrel was renewed. Heavey seized an oyster-knife and stabbed Ford, when the latter pulled a knife out of his pocket and a terrific struggle ensued. During the fight they got out through the door and on the sidewalk, where Ford gave Heavey a blow which caused him to fall. Ford then made his way to the hospital, and some men brought Heavey there a short time afterward. It was thought at first that Heavey was the most seriously wounded of the two, but he has been gradually recovering, and it is thought now that he will survive. The Police authorities, fearing that an attempt would be made by his friends to take him away, have detailed an officer to keep constant watch over him until he has recovered sufficiently to permit of his removal to the County Jail. Should the anticipation of his final recovery prove correct, he will be put on trial for manslaughter. Coroner Gannon will hold an inquest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Lenten services are held daily at 8 A. M. in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

The coal companies have decided to continue the suspension of coal mining until Monday, March 20th instant.

At a meeting of the grain trade yesterday four new rules were adopted relating to the time of delivery in time contracts.

Mayor Wickham has accepted an invitation from representatives of various Irish societies to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. Henry Morgan will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, on the "Traits, Tricks, and Conversion of a Live Yankee."

The New-York Bible Society distributed, by gift and sale, during February, 2,832 Bibles and Testaments among 2,286 families, 110 vessels, and 2,825 emigrants at Castle Garden.

Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach to-morrow in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church at Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue.

The Stevens triennial prize was awarded to Emil Rosenberg, M. D., of this City, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for a treatise on "The Use of the Spectroscope in its application to scientific and practical medicine," and not, as reported, on "the stethescope."

Prof. W. E. Griffis delivered a lecture last evening in the lecture-room of St. Mark's Church, Second avenue and Tenth street, on the "Social Life of the Japanese." The lecture was the third in the course for the benefit of the St. Mark's Church Mission Society.

The next regular Church Conference will be held on Monday next at 2:30 P. M., in the Sunday-school room of Calvary Church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. A paper will be read by Richard De Mille on "The Foreknowledge of God and the Free Will of Man." After the paper the subject will be open for discussion.

Sneak-thieves entered the apartments No. 426 East Sixteenth street, on Thursday evening, and carried off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $100. The apartments of Christian Gebhard, at First avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Thursday evening, and robbed of $109 worth of wearing apparel.

William C. Prime, LL. D., author of *Tent Life in the Holy Land*, will give a lecture before the New-York Science and Art Association, on "Ancient Art and Modern Science," on Wednesday evening next, in the Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. Dr. Prime has devoted many years to the study of ancient art, and his collections are among the most rare and interesting in this or any other country.

A conference took place yesterday afternoon between Commissioner Voorhis, of the Police Board, and Drs. Chandler and Janeway, of the Board of Health, in reference to the vacating of the rooms on the first and second floors of the Head-quarters by the latter board, in accordance with a request to that effect from the former. It is believed by Mr. Voorhis that the matter can be soon arranged to the entire satisfaction of both boards.

BROOKLYN.

The affairs of the Water Purveyor's Department were yesterday investigated by the special committee, of which Alderman Rowley is Chairman.

Judge Dykman yesterday rendered his decision denying the motion of counsel to admit Owen Tully, convicted of mayhem, to bail pending the decision of the General Term on the application for a new trial.

A report that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had died suddenly was circulated yesterday, and caused much annoyance to many of his friends, who rushed to his residence, where they found the great preacher in sound health.

James Reed, aged thirty-five years, residing at 698 DeKalb avenue, fell off the front platform of a car yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated, and the car passing over his left leg, injured it so badly as to make amputation necessary. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Detective Looney yesterday arrested a man named Julius Jacobi, recently in the employ of Henry C. Bowen as a servant, on complaint of one of Mr. Bowen's sons, on a charge of embezzlement. Jacobi was formerly an actor. He pleaded guilty and was held by Justice Walsh for indictment by the Grand Jury. The amount involved was small.

Annie E. Maxfield, who was arrested several weeks ago by Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of robbing Mr. Hillgrove and Miss More, at the residence of the former, in the Winter of 1874, was before Justice Delmar yesterday morning, and was by him committed to Raymond Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ernest Hartig, a German locksmith, who committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself through the head. The testimony showed that Hartig was a man of intemperate habits, and that he had frequently threatened to kill himself. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Coroner Simms was last evening notified to hold an inquest on the body of James Bullen, of No. 451 Hudson avenue, who had died from the effects of poison. The deceased had been sick for some time, and was in the habit of taking laudanum as a medicine. He was attended recently by Dr. Pine, who ordered an inquest, and suggested to the Coroner the necessity of a post mortem.

The Government recently seized a distillery in Gold street, and among the property confiscated were sixty-five barrels of molasses, which had been purchased of Crabb & Wilson. These gentlemen sued the Government for the value of the molasses, and the case was tried yesterday in the United States Court. The Government claimed that the molasses was sold by Crabb & Wilson with the full knowledge of the use to which it was to be put. The jury failed to agree.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steamer Sunshine, of the opposition line, which was yesterday reported disabled, was simply laid over one trip, and is now running regularly from the dock at Stapleton.

The garrison at Fort Wadsworth is engaged in hauling ice from a pond inside its fortifications. The ice is only a few inches thick, and the supply will hardly last till the middle of the Summer.

Business is still dull at the Quarantine Station, the health of the emigrants arriving on the European steamers being surprisingly good. During the past week there have been only one or two cases of small-pox to demand the attention of the Health Officers.

Ten patients have been admitted to the Seaman's Retreat Hospital during the past three days. One of them, Capt. R. R. Baker, of the schooner Annie Lyons, was removed from his vessel on Thursday night, after lying sick on board for several days without medical attendance. The others were five sailors from one vessel, afflicted with scurvey, and three from European steamers with typhoid feaver.

A public hall is now in course of erection in Middleton, on Bay street, near Dock. It will cost $20,000, and will be three stories in height. The property is owned by William S. Tynan, a coal merchant doing business in the village of Edgewater. The upper story will be fitted up as lodge rooms, which are already engaged. The second story will be devoted to the hall, and the ground floor will be let either for banking purposes or to the Staten Island Gaslight Company.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

There are twenty-seven liquor saloons in the village of White Plains, the receipts of which are said to amount to $56,000 annually. Fifteen of the saloons are licensed, while the other twelve are not licensed. In several of these saloons gambling is said to be carried on extensively.

A man in the employ of Mr. McKinney, a farmer, near Kensico, after disposing of a wagon-load of hay in White Plains on Thursday afternoon, drank too much liquor, and while under its influence concluded to take a look at the ruins of the burned railroad bridge about a mile below the village. He drove his team down the railroad track a short distance, when the 7 o'clock train from the City came along and struck the horses, killing them, and knocking the driver into the river, but he escaped without serious injury.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Manning and John Leary were arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of having committed a burglary at the Midland Hotel in Woodside. They were held for examination.

John Scanlon, aged twelve years, the boy who jumped from a moving train at East Orange, Wednesday, and who was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital in Newark, died of his injuries yesterday.

Coroner Vreeland, of Newark, is making a transcript of the testimony in the Brecht abortion inquest, which will be forwarded to District Attorney Phelps, of New-York, and by him laid before the Grand Jury.

Yesterday a well-dressed young woman went into Buxton's dry-goods store in First street, Jersey City, and asked permission to leave a bundle there for a few minutes. Permission was granted and she laid the bundle on the counter and went out. A few minutes later the bundle gave signs of animation and it was found to contain a newly-born female child. Attached to the wrappings was a note stating that the woman was the mother of the child, that its name was Grace, and asking that it be taken care of. The waif was removed to the Little Wanderers' Home.

Rumors of additional tax frauds were rife in Paterson yesterday. All the information that could be had was that the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company have paid about four thousand dollars in taxes to the city more than appears on Collector Allen's books. The matter will be investigated.

James Hopkins, a resident of Homestead Station, was driving along the Daileytown road, in North Bergen, yesterday, when his team ran away, and he was hurled violently to the ground, receiving serious and probably fatal injuries. He was conveyed to his home in an unconscious condition and medical attendance summoned.

John Cunningham, who, it is alleged, murdered Mrs. Kays in Stewartsville, Warren County, ten years ago, and who was recently arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, on information furnished by his wife, has been brought to Belvidere and lodged in the County Jail. He declares his innocence, and states that he was never in this part of the country before.

The Jersey City Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Vondy, Commodore; A. E. Hughes, Vice Commodore; James T. Grady, Secretary; A. Brainerd, Treasurer; Henry Searle, Measurer. The Board of Directors consists of the foregoing officers and Charles E. Gardner, John A. Hilton, Isaac S. Mettler, Frederick Grain, J. T. Roberts, and Peter Miller.

Harrison Parkinson, the canal-boat revivalist, of Weehawken, was called for trial yesterday morning, in the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of assault and battery on Frank Callour. The evidence showed conclusively that Parkinson had been guilty of the assault as alleged, and the court convicted him. He was remanded to the County Jail to await sentence.

A warrant was issued in Harrison yesterday for the arrest of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Gilhooly on the charge of having defrauded Mr. Holmes, the proprietor of the Lodi Hotel, out of $75, which the latter won playing "policy," and which Gilhooly, as alleged, collected for him. For some time past Gilhooley has been actively raiding on policy dealers, and it has now been ascertained that he is an inveterate player himself.

Michael Mulhern and John Dewitt, Jr., became involved in a quarrel yesterday, and the latter struck Mulhern on the head with a whiffletree, fracturing his skull and inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. Mulhern was employed on a farm at Union township, Union County, belonging to Dewitt's father. Dewitt fled, but was arrested in Elizabeth and lodged in jail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

Charles Holl, a noted desperado of Camden, was released from the State Penitentiary two weeks ago, after serving a twelve months' imprisonment. On Thursday he got drunk and violently assaulted his brother, beating him in a brutal manner. Later he cruelly beat an old man named Levi North. Afterward he quarreled with Alexander Peacock and attempted to shoot him, but was prevented by a by-stander, who threw up his arm just as he was about to shoot. Still later he met Constable Hogan in the street, and, drawing his revolver, fired four shots at him, one of which lodged in his hip. The desperado was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

THE POLICE AND THE CONCERT GARDENS.

While the Police Commissioners were in session yesterday, they were waited upon by August Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, and several of his friends, who in turn made formal objections to Capt. Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, making that saloon a special object of Sunday raids. Kramer's counsel made several speeches denunciatory of the conduct of the officers who closed the place on the Sunday before last, and, as the speaker alleged, neglected to deal in a similar manner with other gardens in the same precinct. The proprietor was willing at any time to close his place on Sundays, provided the law was generally enforced throughout the City, but he objected to being made an exception. President Smith assured the delegation that the board had not issued a special order affecting the Atlantic Garden, and suggested that if it was the object of the delegation to prefer complaints against the officers who made the raid, it would be necessary to make affidavits and present them to the Chief Clerk. Kramer's counsel was not quite satisfied with this disposition of the case, and wanted the board to remove Capt. Lowery to Harlem, on the ground that he had made himself exceedingly obnoxious to the people in the lower part of the City.

A MAN KILLED BY A SALOON-KEEPER.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, an altercation took place between a saloon-keeper named James McCherry, and a coal heaver named James Smith, of East Twenty-first street, which resulted in the death of the latter. McCherry, it appears, commenced the affray by endeavoring to eject Smith from his store at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and First avenue, and having succeeded in doing so, followed him to the sidewalk and struck him several blows. The last blow was so violent as to fell Smith to the sidewalk, his skull being fractured by coming in contact with the flagging. He was immediately conveyed to a drug store, and from thence to the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where he died soon after. Three witnesses of the affray, who had pronounced it an unprovoked assault by McCherry, were retained at the station. McCherry was arrested and locked up to await an investigation of the circumstances by Coroner Croker, who viewed the body of the dead man last night.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

In accordance with a provision of law by which the Police Board is empowered to notify members of the force of its intention to retire them from active service on account of inability to perform regular patrol duty, notifications to that effect were ordered to be issued to the following-named officers yesterday: Patrolmen Ellis, First Precinct; Disbrow, Thirteenth Precinct; Haradan, Twelfth Precinct; Tabor, Twelfth Precinct; Willis, Fifteenth Precinct; Schick, Fifteenth Precinct; Douglass, Eighteenth Precinct; McCormack, Twenty-third Precinct; and Bennett, of the Sanitary Company. Doorman J. Walling (brother of the Superintendent) was transferred from Head-quarters to the Seventeenth Precinct. R. N. Wright was appointed to the position in the Central Office, and the following appointments of Patrolmen were made: Jesse Hunt, James Behan, Charles Meyer, James Breen, Daniel McGrath, and Charles Fredericks.

CONDITION OF EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Commissioner Voorhis, of the Street-cleaning Committee, submitted a report, in reply to a recent communication of the Health Department, in relation to the filthy condition of Sixty-third street between Second and Third avenues. The report sets forth that in consequence of the fact that the block mentioned is not paved its sweeping does not come under the jurisdiction of the Street-cleaning Bureau, which had, however, just set about the task of removing large piles of ashes and dirt in front of tenement-houses. Commissioner Voorhis added that he had made a personal inspection of the place and came to the conclusion that its condition was not dangerous to life or detrimental to health, as alleged in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

A man who has not yet been identified, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in a shed in Gregory's stone yard, at the corner of Washington and Ferry streets, Hoboken. Officer Hammond discovered the body about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and cut it down. Detective McDonough identified it as that of a man who, on the previous night, had applied to the ferrymaster for permission to remain in the ferry-house all night. He went to New-York on the 2 o'clock boat, and on coming back passed out of the ferry-house, after which he was not seen until his body was found. The body, which is that of a man about forty or fifty years of age, was removed to Crane's Morgue and County Physician Stout notified.

A NOTED ABORTIONIST.

Dr. West, who was arrested on Saturday last by Detective Roche, of Brooklyn, charged with causing the death of Christiana Brecht, at his office, No. 45 Bleecker street, New-York, by malpractice, was yesterday recognized by Sergeant Easor, of the First Precinct, who visited him in Raymond Street Jail, as Dr. Perry, who, with Mme. Von Buskirk, was tried in Brooklyn in 1871 for causing the death of Emily A. Post in the same manner. At that time, through the strenuous efforts of counsel, he got off with two years in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Commander George T. Davis, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

H. H. Porter, General Manager of the Chicago and North-western Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, and ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator William Sharon, of Nevada; Inspector General D. B. Sacket, United States Army, and Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Sturtevant House.

Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army; Senator B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie; ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO REMEDY EXTANT
Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of sores, piles, burns, and corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 3.—Printing Cloths steady and quiet at 4c., cash, and 4⅛c., thirty days, for best 64x64 goods.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Thom B. Griffith, wife, and child, Miss B. J. Dunham, Miss Hannah B. Griffith, William E. Appleton, wife, and child, A. J. Nichols, Mrs. Charles McCarthy and two children, George Inness, wife, and two daughters, Dr. R. W. Sprague, A. C. McWhorter, Frank L. Merrimann, J. Graham, M. C. Martin, Christopher Meyer, E. F. Edgar, John Jellicorse, H. B. Young, C. J. Van Tassel, Capt. J. F. Crowell and wife, A. B. Bradford, George F. Weeks, John J. Curley, H. W. Smith, Charles Hirschy, Edward Budwick, L. Foss, Mrs. John Stewart and child, Miss C. Ulrich, Miss Minnie Brunstien, M. Foss, H. E. Weelock. Way Passengers—James Falkner, A. James, Mr. Larrabuse, Eric Allport, Miles W. Bennett, J. A. Spooner, Thomas F. Rodriguez, wife, and children, Luis E. Asuola.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—P. Abraham, L. Armand, C. E. Bell, Jr., Mme. Blount, T. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradley, J. D. Brickles, M. S. Brown, M. L. Bujac, Mr. Cass, Duncan Cryder, R. L. Cumming, Mme. F. Dolen, G. F. Dunn, Mrs. E. Dunn, Mme. V. Van Dyke, Mrs. Eckford and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. d'Engelbronner and child, M. Franks, Mme. A. French, Mme. H. Freret, J. P. George, D. Gilmour, Miss H. Dudgeon, P. Hoggitiris, Ivar G. Hallstrom, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, two children and nurse, T. F. G. Howell, Mr. Iselin, Mrs. C. A. Lineman, two children, and maid, Countess de Kermel, three children, and nurse, A. Lister, A. Mayer, J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Molera and three children, A. P. Morewood, W. Morrison, Mme. O'Meara, E. W. Perkins, J. B. Ping, G. Priddis, W. K. Purves, Mr. Robert, Jr., E. Root, J. Scott, Otto Spaethe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sully, G. Uhr, J. Wilkin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Winslow.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Mary Binham, W. S. Bonnard, H. S. Grove, J. S. Gibbs, J. Hyson, James William Joyce, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. E. H. Shaw, Mrs. Arlie Shaw and child, Rev. V. Witting, Mr. Witting.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:29 | Sun sets.....5:55 | Moon sets...2:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:49 | Gov. Island...2:38 | Hell Gate...4:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, March 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Republic, (Br.,) Porter, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Curtis; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Croft, (Br.,) Hodgsen, London, Eng., J. S. Tucker & Co.

Ship Iron Crown, (Br.,) Tait, Liverpool, Eng., Bowering & Archibald.

Barks Sreena P., (Aust.,) Chersanok, Waterford, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Charles F. Ward, Jay, Lisbon, Port., Miller & Houghton; Jaana, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Alma, (Norw.,) Worhalt, Gloucester, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Elizabeth, (Fr.,) Renauf, Oporto, Port., Edmund Unkart; Ernestine, Knight, Havana, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Smith, Basse Terre, St. Kitts, Cartwright & Harrison; Lulu, (Br.,) Giran, Cork and Falmouth for orders, Blakeslee & Caldwell; Jennie A. Cheney, Any, Malaga, Spain, H. P. Brown & Co.; Stella, Davis, Buenos Ayres, Abiel Abbott.

Schrs. Jamestown, Heyers, Richmond, Va., Slaight & Petty; Ontario, Bowre, Salem, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Portland, (Br.,) Coffill, Las Palmas, Grand Canary Islands, J. A. Horsey; Emerson Rikes, Marston, Matanzas, Cuba, B. Metcalf & Co.; Daybreak, Blake, Cardenas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Laura A. Webb, Johnson, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; M. A. Powers, Willey, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Feb. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 25, 8:45 A. M., lat. 46 06, lon. 42 06, met a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 26th, 1:20 A. M., lat. 45 12, lon. 44 01, exchanged signals with a Montreal steamer bound E.; same date, 8 P. M., lat. 44 15, lon. 45 58, exchanged signals with an Anchor Line steamer bound W.; 27th, 28th, passed large icebergs; 28th, 6 P. M., lat. 42 38, lon. 51 31, met a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 29th, 3:20 A. M., lat. 42 38, lon. 54 01, exchanged signals with an Anchor Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Hindoo, (Br.,) Mills, Hull Feb. 11, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co. Feb. 25, lat. 46 15, lon. 47 26, fell in with field ice, which extended to lat. 45 16, lon. 48 44.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Feb. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Feb. 16, and Havre 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Allen, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Gale, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Sunbeam, Wilson, Kennebeck River, with ice for Newark.

Schr. Lemuel Hall, Tripp, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. L. Standish, Wilder, Calais, with timber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Forest City, Hodgdon, Providence.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Havens, Allen, Jamesport.

Schr. Thomas W. Havens, Havens, New-Haven.

Schr. Little David, Lewis, New-Haven.

WIND.—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Tyrian, for Glasgow; South Carolina, for Panama; Colon, for Aspinwall; ship Bessie Crosby, for Reval; barks John Johnson, for Reval; Bengal, for Liverpool; Alma, Paolina S., and Slavia, for Queenstown; Paolo, for Belfast; Hermann, for Sydney, New South Wales; brigs Olof Kyrre, for Antwerp; Rufus, for Queenstown; Shannon, for ——; schrs. Mary D. Lack, for Baracoa; Northern Home, for St. Martens; Marcus Edwards, for Jacksonville; Mary A. Power, for Savannah.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 3.—Sld. A. E. Botsford, Iris, Capt. Pfeiffer, and Teaser.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Martha N. Hall.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Barry, Ophir, Capt. Christensen, Maud, Helen, and Edda.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Aker and Liverpool.

Sld. Hudson, Laura Maria, Kings County, James B. Ward, Anna, (Capt. Gundersen.)

Feb. 24.—Arr. Thomas N. Stone.

March 3.—Arr. Tecele, Frederickskin, Constantia, (Capt. Knudsen,) Soskummeren, Wellamo, Alavid, Bravo, Alf. Sabino.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, Capt. Thompson, sld. from this harbor for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal arr. here from Liverpool to-day, and soon after sld. for New-York.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Feb. 23, arr. here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

SIERRA LEONE, Feb. 15.—The American bark Liberia, Capt. Richardson, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here to-day. She will sail for Monrovia to-morrow.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
GENERAL DEBILITY.

This convenient term includes numerous ill-defined and supposed incurable forms of disease, accompanied by general lassitude and exhaustion, without any ascertainable external or internal cause. The

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

sends its renovating influence to the inmost recesses of the system, and has relieved in our community many cases of supposed incurable disease.

From the Troy Times, March 18, 1874.

Peruvian Syrup is a standard remedy for building up and renewing broken-down or nervous constitutions. For dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, kidney and bladder diseases, or part of the many irregularities of the various organs of the human frame, it is a sovereign remedy. It is a tonic without alcohol. This medicine is too well known already to require any commendation from us. It is only necessary for us to say to those who have never given it a trial that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. Now is the time to tone up the system, before the hot months of the Summer fairly set in.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW'S EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
ALL THE NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,
THE HOUSEHOLD,
DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,
MILITARY GOSSIP, AND
LOCAL REPORTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES IS THE
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
(LATE NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Springfield, Mass.

Dec. 31, 1875.

Net assets, Dec. 31, 1874		$5,168,845 08
RECEIPTS IN 1875.		
Premiums	$1,156,507 63	
Interest and rents	375,714 32	1,532,221 95
TOTAL		$6,701,067 03
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Policy claims	$416,869 54	
Dividends to policy holders	229,887 27	
Surrender values	129,510 53	
Total paid policy holders	$776,267 34	
Reinsurance	19,438 52	
Taxes	10,174 96	
All other expenses	214,065 79	
Total disbursements		1,019,946 61
Net assets Dec. 31, 1875		$5,681,120 42
NET ASSETS.		
First mortgage loans on real estate		$3,659,735 00
Loans secured by collateral		209,964 76
United States securities		207,204 45
National bank stocks		53,035 82
Other stocks and bonds		301,413 98
Real estate		157,964 70
Premium notes		986,053 25
Office furniture (cost $16,296 59)		8,179 23
Bills receivable, secured		5,669 64
Cash on hand and in banks		91,899 56
Total		$5,681,120 41
ADDITIONAL ASSETS.		
Interest accrued	$193,938 12	
Value of stocks over cost	6,013 75	
Premiums deferred and in collection	205,700 10	
Balances due from agents	16,142 24	421,794 21
Gross assets Dec. 31, 1875		$6,102,914 63
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve by Massachusetts standard	$5,362,520 00	
All other liabilities	175,162 93	5,537,682 93
Surplus		$565,231 70
Surplus by New-York standard, about		$970,000 00
Increase of net assets in 1875		$512,275 34
Increase of surplus, about		70,000 00
Increase of amount insured, over		1,260,000 00

The attention of the public is especially called to the Non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts, by virtue of which policies in this Company that lapse are continued in force until the reserve upon them is exhausted.

E. W. BOND, President.
AVERY J. SMITH, Secretary.
OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary.
For further information apply as above, or to V. W. FOSTER, General Agent, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford, Conn.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums received in 1875	$2,995,045 75
Interest and rents received	741,388 19
Total	$3,736,433 94
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for death claims	$814,991 71
Matured endowments	95,920 70
Surrendered and lapsed policies	838,769 57
Dividends to insured	347,152 06
Total payments to policy holders	$2,096,834 04
Dividends to stockholders	8,000 00
Agents' commissions	265,070 77
General expenses	194,334 97
Medical examinations	11,667 56
Taxes	68,530 68
Total	$2,644,437 96
ASSETS.	
Loans on bond and mortgage and real estate owned by Company	$7,677,000 46
Loans on collaterals, &c.	1,679,049 01
Premium notes	3,506,138 66
Bonds and stocks owned	387,825 00
Cash on hand	34,260 47
Due from agents	56,787 53
Rents and interest due and accrued	476,508 83
Deferred premiums	124,873 73
Total	$13,942,443 69
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve	$12,288,370 06
Losses not due or unsettled	199,496 00
Total	$12,487,866 00
Surplus	$1,454,577 69

OFFICERS.
E. R. WIGGIN, President.
S. H. WHITE, Vice President and Treasurer.
A. H. DILLON, JR., Second Vice President.
HALSEY STEVENS, Secretary.
WM. L. SQUIRE, Assistant Secretary.
H. J. FURBER, Financial Manager.
J. C. WALKLEY, Advisory Counsel.
E. O. GOODWIN, General Agent, No. 161 Broadway.

REPONE BRACE.
The best "SUSPENDERS" in the world, and the latest novelty of
Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
For Sale by all Retailers.